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* ORIENTAL	5298	E. Spicer	9th "
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M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

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F. RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

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ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Corspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,035	19th Aug. 1903
* † NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

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S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Kowelt, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd August,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.
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Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

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SUITABLE AS.—

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BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
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WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

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TELEPHONE No. 325.

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Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
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FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

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MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 17TH AUGUST.
THE SPARKLING MUSICAL COMEDY
"THE FRENCH MAID."

TUESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.
"THE GEISHA."

WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST.
"THREE LITTLE MAIDS."

FRIDAY, 21ST AUGUST.
"THE MESSENGER BOY."

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST.
"THE MIKADO,"

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY & CO.
W. FLEMING VALLANCE,
Manager.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 17th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 11th August, 1903.

POONA 7TH EXTRA MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 13th August, 1903.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1903, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 423 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and
(2) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company now in Liquidation through N. C. Macleod, Esquire, its Official Liquidator ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District, near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 388, 692 and 693, containing by admeasurements Five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone DeMello and partly by the batty ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by the batty ground of Narrayen Thakor.

LOT NO. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other, standing on the Fazendari ground, belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shett in Dhanji Doongaria Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongarri Street, on the North by the Aziary of Shapurji Cuppawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomonji, and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bholwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANECKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO I.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1522/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 33, new No 11287, old Survey No 3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2967, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somali, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baldevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Laloobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 354 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govindji Thakersey Moolji, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Walji, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Messuage.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rs. (30) Thirty per Share for the year ended 30th June, 1903, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 13th August, 1903.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS,

THERE are VACANCIES in the Medical Department of the British East Africa Protectorate for HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS. Salary First Grade Rs. 140, and Second Grade Rs. 100 per mensem. For further particulars apply in writing only to

THE AGENT GENERAL IN INDIA,
For the British Protectorates in Africa, administered by the Foreign Office, Rigay Buildings, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

IF YOU WISH TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

THEN ADDRESS a Post Card to us (K. B. Sharma) by putting down on the Post Card the name of a Bird or Animal.

We will send you the incidence of your FUTURE LIFE. It will contain all the facts, which you have undergone, and the things which you are experiencing at present, the condition in which you will be placed in future. It will further contain the profit or loss from speculations and races, happiness and misery, when the fortune will be favourable to you, what kinds of progeny you will have, how long you will live, whether you will derive benefit from a particular trade or profession, what kinds of marks are there on your body, on your hands and feets, and what kinds of fruits you will reap from them.

Besides it will contain the aspect of your life beneficial to Men and Women alike.

My language is such that everybody will easily understand it. The cost of the work will be Rs. 5-4 including V. P. charges.

If these statements do not agree with the facts already experienced, we shall pay back the money.

ASTROLOGER PANDIT K. B. SHARMA,
Bombay Out-Fort, Abdul Rahman Street, Opposite Alaibag, Tramway Road.

DUSTUR
AND
DAVUR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting, Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Black Lustres, Serge, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consignee, a consignment of superior woollen cloth, just landed ex. P. & O. "Peninsular," consisting of—

All wool superior mixture coloured venetians, super black and blue diagonal venetians and jubilee coatings, fancy coloured suiting flannels, white tennis serge and fancy striped flannels Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whipcord and vecuna coatings, coloured homespun, fancy striped and check suiting worsteds, Shepherd check suiting, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black silk mixed lustres, black and blue twill and military serge meltons, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, DIAMOND AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Rao Bahadur Parbhoolaas Kissondass, viz ,—

1 pearl satlada of 8 strings, 1 pearl satlada of 4 strings, 4 pearl raifulls, 4 pearl bangles, 1 pearl nose ring, 1 diamond and emerald earring, 1 diamond lavangis, 1 diamond and emerald chokda, 1 gold armlet, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold chandanhar (necklace) of 5 strings, 2 pendants, googris, &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the furniture and effects of the late Bai Navajbai, widow of the late Mr. Muncherji Palonji Writer, consisting of—

Blackwood and teakwood household furniture, iron safe, silk and cotton garments, gold and silver jewellery, silver and copper coins, samples of plateware, crockery and glassware, glass door show cupboards, sample tables, copper brass and german silver utensils, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GUNBOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Bachoobai, widow of Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Batliwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed properties :—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Nasabhoy Hormasji Street, now known as Gunbow Street in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 Square yards or thereabouts, but according to the Bill of the Collector of Land Revenue 123 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, fronting the said Gunbow Street on the south side thereof, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 978, new No. 5179, old survey No. 709 and 510, and new survey No. 89-1, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward A. Ward No. 1777, Street No. 5, Gunbow Street, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by the Gunbow Street, on or towards the south by the property of Eduji Palonji Batliwala, on or towards the east by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the property secondly hereinafter described, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

SECONDLY—All that piece of parcel or fuzadari land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Gunbow Street aforesaid in the City of Bombay fronting the said Gunbow Street on the south side thereof, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal rates and taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 1414, Street No. 49, Pitha Street, and No. 1—5 Gunbow Street, and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the north by the said Gunbow Street, on or towards the south by the property of Eduji Palonji Batliwala, on or towards the east by the property firstly hereinbefore described and on or towards the west by the Pitha Street, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, Solicitors, at their office, No. 89, Mandvi Street, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Edward's House, Apollo Reclamation, near the Saluting Battery, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, E.P. household furniture of the latest design, such as drawing-room suit lined with French plush, cabinets marble top tables, divans and iron bedsteads, almyras, cloth and hanging presses, real Persian carpets, Treacher's glassware, rich porcelain ware, best plateware, hall, table, hanging and wall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, China, Japan ese and sudama vases, real porcelain and Australian table ornaments, rich oil paintings and oleographs, door curtains, china and coir matting, one nearly new Beeston-Humber gent's bicycle with free-wheel and back pedalling brake, English ice box with refrigerator, Singapore cane furniture, cooking utensils &c. &c. the property of Captain R. H. E. Peacell, Presidency Paymaster.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNEIT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, flax in bundles, bajree and jawaree in bags, twine in bundles, castor seeds in bags, case of cigars, bundles of leather, rice in bags, bundles of jagree, empty casks and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Bill :—
1 bale waste wool out of 5 bales waste wool, Bangalore to Victoria Terminus, invoice No 4 of 21-1-'03
1 bale waste wool out of 5 bales waste wool, Bourkela to Wari Bander, invoice No 5 of 18-5-1903.
74 bags tilseed, Bangalore to Wari Bander.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1903.

"Samples Free on Application."
FREEBOOTER GIN,
DRY GIN
OLD TOM
HOLLAND } Rs. 21 per case.
GENEVA.
FREEBOOTER GIN
IS SUPPLIED TO
THE HOUSE OF LORDS
AND
ADMIRALTY.
THE NETHERLAND DISTILLERIES, Co., LD.
AGENTS :—D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 14

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	90 13/16	= — 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7/8	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1/2	= unchanged
2 months hence	25 5/16	= do
Spot in New York	55 1/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 16	= + 1
Berlin "	20 38 1-2	= + 1/4
New York Demand	45 5 3 8	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 1-4 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 a-8 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/2
7 day market loans	2 3 8 pr ct	= — 1/8

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 3-16, Aug. Sept. Tone firm = plus 1-16.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 4s. 1 3 4d. plus 1-4d.

Wheat.—Club No. 1, 30, 1-2. Aug.-Sept. Business done.

White Karachi 29 1-8 Aug.-Sept. Sellers, = plus 3-8.

Red Karachi 28 5-8. Aug.-Sept. Sellers = plus 3-8.

Linseed Bold, 38s. 6d. Aug.-Sept. Sellers = plus 9d. Tone quiet.

Arrival.—Steamer Wharfedale.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot. 6·84 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.-	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·49	5·89	5·48	5·38
+1	+1	+2	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·31	5·20	5·29	5·29
unchgd	+1	unchgd	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil	bales
Do. last year	4,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·79	+ 7
Do. do. March	9·77	+ 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·97	+ 7
Do. do. December	9·83	+ 7
Tone at close	steady.	

The local markets are closed for a Native holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 13 16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	25 1-2

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGAR CANE.

The preliminary forecast of sugarcane crop of Bengal, states :—

With Government order No. 144T.—R., dated the 22nd May 1899, instructions were received for including in this forecast an estimate of the raw sugar produced in these Provinces from other sources than cane, and an attempt is made to give effect to the above order in the present report, but the information available on the subject is yet far from complete.

The character of the season.—The drought which commenced in the beginning of October 1902 lasted till after the end of the year. The rainfall in January and February was deficient everywhere, except in the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions and in parts of the Burdwan Presidency and Dacca Divisions. In March there were fairly good showers throughout Bengal, although Bihar and Chota Nagpur continued to suffer from the drought. The fall in April and May was in defect everywhere, except Chota Nagpur, and the deficiency continued through June all over the Province, save in North Bengal, in the North Gangetic districts of Bihar, in some parts of the Presidency Divisions, and in Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera and Noakhali in East Bengal. The rains during the past month were general but scanty almost throughout the Province and more rain is urgently needed at this moment in the Burdwan Presidency, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions, and in some districts of the Rajshahi Chittagong, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. On the whole, the season has not been favourable to the sugarcane crop.

Area sown.—The normal area under sugarcane in this Province is now estimated at 689,100 acres against 682,600, returned last year. It is estimated, that the area planted this year is 643,000 acres, the contraction being due to the unfavourable character of the sowing season.

Character of the crop.—The summary of the district returns shows that in eleven districts the outturn is expected to reach or exceed the normal, while nine other districts anticipate an outturn of over 90 per cent. In eleven districts the estimate varies between 80 and 89 per cent, while in the remaining fourteen districts crops from 59 to 79 per cent. of the norma are anticipated.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 8th August 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th Aug. 1903—				
G I P Railway system	1,67,610	2,73,073	2,396	4,43,079
I M R do	43,542	61,761	314	1,05,617
Total	2 11,152	3,34,834	2,710	5,48,696
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th Aug. 1902—				
G I P Railway system	1,52,940	2,89,159	3,268	4,35,3 7
I M R do	37,246	80,543	1,098	1,18,887
Total	1,90,185	3,49,702	4,366	5,44,764
Increase or Decrease— G I P R	+ 14,670	+ 3,914	— 872	+ 17,712
I M R	+ 6 2.6	— 18,782	+ 724	+ 13,..70

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1s August, 1903, on 461 miles1 open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	83,000	75,000	4,000	1,67,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	163	8	362
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,37,000	4,90,000	15,000	8,42,000
Total for 5 weeks	4,25,000	5,65,000	19,000	10,09,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,982	1,17,861	5,698	2,20,514
Per mile of Ry. do.	232	256	12	500
Total to corresponding date do.	4,72,370	6,16 2 8	16,932	11 94,690
Decrease for the week	Rs.			63,514
Decrease to date	"			95,690

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st August, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	..	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	..	23
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	1,070	700	...	1,770
Total for 5 weeks	1,370	800	..	2,170
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	278	127	1	406
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	7	...	23
Total to corresponding date do.	1,707	434	8	2,199
Decrease for the week	Rs.			6
Decrease to date	"			29

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices is Rupee One for each Insertion, limited by the name and address of the sender to 12 lines, or for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYER—August 10, at Indore, Cantonment, Central India, the wife of W H Bryer, of a son.

KEEN—August 9, at Barun Villa, Naini Tal, the wife of Edmund J Keen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEINS—LEWIS—August 4 at the Baptist Chapel, Serampore, by the Rev E T Summers, Henry Alexander Orr, second son of W G Heins, of Middlesex, London, to Edith Mary, only daughter of C G Lewis, Solicitor and great granddaughter of Dr William Carey, founder of the Baptist Mission in India and the Serampore Chapel and College.

DEATH.

HANNA—August 7, at Penang, after a short illness, Edmund Thomas St Clair Hannah (Teddie), infant son of A R Hannah, U P A and O Police, aged 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise 5h. 41m. Sunsets 6h. 27m. High water 5-45m., 5-23n. Low water, 11-19m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Musical Comedy Company.

"A BOMBAY ACTRESS AND HER LOVER."—A "Bene Israel" writes to say in reference to the case reported under the above heading in Friday's paper that the complainant is not a Bene Israel woman but that her name indicates her to be a Baghdad Jewess.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Friday afternoon the whole of the west wall of a one storeyed house, situated in Gunpowder Road and belonging to one Dhunjji Mahadowji, suddenly collapsed. It is an old structure, and was at the time of the accident, occupied by seventeen tenants, none of whom was injured. The tenants have since vacated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets especially intended for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

BATHING FATALITY.—On Friday afternoon two Mahomedans named Nabi Bux Idlo and Syid Bapoo, aged seventeen and twenty-five years, respectively, were drowned while bathing in the sea at Mahalaxmi Vellard. Both of them seemed to have gone beyond their depths and disappeared under the water. Their bodies were recovered in the evening and were disposed of by the Police.

SUICIDE—Bhimabai, a Hindu woman, aged about forty, was, on Friday evening last, found lying unconscious in her house in Dalalbaugh parel. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the woman had been suffering from opium poisoning. She died the same night. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased. The evidence showed that she had a quarrel with her son, in consequence of which she took opium. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA DOCKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bartley charged Haripra ad Baiku ampraad, a Pardesi, with stealing a buffalo valued at Rs. 150, the property of Menkuial Ramsaran, a milkman of Kamathipoora. The complainant had kept the buffalo in his stable in 1st Lane Kamathipora. He missed the animal from the stable on Thursday last and also found the accused, who used to live about the police had disappeared. He reported the theft to the Police and gave the name of the accused on whom he rested his suspicion. The police arrested the accused on the same day and recovered the buffalo from one Mahadu Luximon to whom the animal had been sold by the accused for Rs. 42. Out of the sum realised by the sale of the animal the accused seemed to have spent about ten rupees in buying new clothes, the balance of Rs. 32 being found on his person. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged to be forgiven. The Magistrate remarked that it was a very serious offence, and sentenced the accused to six month's rigorous imprisonment.—Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who appeared for Mahadu Luximon, the purchaser of the animal, applied that the money recovered from the accused might be returned to his client. He said his client purchased the animal in good faith and after making due inquiry about the vendor's name and address. The Magistrate held that the accused must have guilty knowledge since he purchased the animal at a very low price, and ordered his prosecution. The money was therefore ordered to be detained in court pending the disposal of the charge preferred against him.

THE JANMAJ ASHTAMI FESTIVAL.—On Saturday occurred the Janma Ashtami holiday of the Hindus in connection with which the law courts, banks and principal places of business were closed for the day. The festival was instituted in commemoration of the birth of Krishna, or the god of Love, the son of Jesuda, which is alleged to have taken place a midnight, in the city of Mathura, on the eighth of the month of Shravan. Krisna is considered as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, in which, according to some Hindus, was manifested a greater portion of divinity than in any of the preceding incarnations. His mother's uncle, Kans, King of Mathura endeavoured to ensure the destruction of the infant god; but the child was eventually preserved from all attempts against its life notwithstanding directions that had been given by the King for the slaughtering of all new-born infants. The festivals is considered one of the greatest among the Hindu and is observed by almost all section of the Hindu communities. There are two sects among the followers of Krishna, and they solemnize the feast on different days, and some even on both days. The former fast on the day of Janma Ashtami, and the latter on the day of Gokal Ashtami. At night the babes and worship an image of the infant Krishna, adorning it with gold or gold, a favourite plant of Vishnu, and other flowers, and after midnight they eat their food. On the day of Gokal Ashtami the gowlees or keepers of milch cattle hold a great jubilee among themselves, as Krishna is said to have been bred up among their race. Some of the songs in Hindustani music, composed in honour of Krishna are considered to be very amorous, and find special favour among milkmaids.

A STUDENT'S FONDNESS FOR BOOKS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Bulwant Nadhar Bahulkar, a student, was charged by Sub-Inspector Gough with several counts of criminal breach of trust in respect of books belonging to the Bhandarker Free Library, the University library, Mr. Rajaram Shastri, and others. The evidence showed that the accused borrowed a book from the Bhandarker Free Library at Charney Road and sold it to a student of the Wilson College for Rs. 3. The latter carried the book to the Secretary of the Library and informed him how he came by the book. The Secretary reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. In course of the police inquiry it transpired that the accused had similarly embezzled four other cases. In the month of May last, Bulwant borrowed three vols. of Gibbon's Roman Empire from Mr. Rajaram Shastri, Professor of Sanscrit in St. Xavier's College and sold them to one Nagvekar, a dealer in old books in Kalbadavi Road, for a trifling sum. The accused, it further appeared, used to visit the University library in the month of July and during that period he carried away some dozen books including Johnson's Lives of Dryden, Pope, Milton, Professor Peterson's Kadambari, Swinburn's Works, &c., and disposed of them. In two other cases the accused had embezzled books of various kinds. On the first charge, which was investigated by Mr. Dastur, the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. On the other two charges with regard to the books belonging to the University Library and Professor Shastri, which were tried by Mr. Dracup, the accused was ordered to suffer an accumulated term of two months' like punishment. On each of the other two counts of criminal misappropriation, he was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour; in all four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the National Union of Teachers' Examinations in Book-keeping, four candidates were presented by the Bombay Meroantile Institution conducted by Mr. Jehangir R. M. Master. All passed with honour in the First Class. The names of the successful candidates are; Barjor F. Bharucha; Framroze P. Spencer; Shapoorji H. Batliwala and P. D. Lala.

The following candidates who were trained at Davar's Commercial Training Classes also passed Advanced Book-keeping: 1st Class, P. R. Bamji, M. S. Bharucha, A. Stephen Miranda, J. R. Galiyot, D. M. da Cunha, J. Sasson, 2nd Class; J. J. Mugaseth, H. A. W. Fitzpatrick, R. N. Mehta, R. R. Rustonji, L. Hubbal S. Bhatt, N. R. Sorabji, J. P. Vitrys, and J. H. Dennehy. Intermediate Book-keeping, 1st Class: Jamshed N. R. Mehta, John Royal, 2nd Class; K. D. Tankaiwala. Advanced Commercial Correspondence, 1st Class; H. A. W. Fitzpatrick, Jamshed, N. R. Mehta, 2nd Class: Jamshed J. Mugaseth, M. S. Bharucha, A. Stephen Miranda, J. R. Galiyot, R. N. Mehta, J. H. Dennehy Jacob Sasoon. Intermediate Commercial Correspondence: M. Gomes, F. S. Unvala, and D. H. da Cunha. Commercial Arithmetic: J. H. Dennehy and F. P. Divecha.

The following were successful candidates from the Accountancy Institution :—Book-keeping, 1st Class: A. R. Garawalla, I. N. Tarapa, S. D. Umrigar, M. D. Jeejeebhoy, D. M. Nanavutty, and M. S. Natesan, 2nd Class; C. J. Da Souza, F. C. St. John Chopin, D. M. Banderia, J. S. Dias, L. A. De Costa, D. E. Soraft, J. L. Banaji, K. N. Kotrak. Commercial Correspondence, 1st Class: D. M. Randeria, 2nd Class; I. N. Pandya F. C. St John Chopin, J. L. Banaji, F. S. Natesan E. P. Menezes, John De Sa. Typewriting 2nd Class D. E. Soraft, D. M. Nanavutty and R. S. Gulzer.

The aforementioned candidates presented by the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce are also declared to have passed advance book keeping :—1st Class: M. K. Mehta, F. M. Dalal, E. H. Naderji, K. B. Patel, N. P. Bharucha, K. D. Banker, B. A. Taraporevala, 2nd Class: B. F. Jejeebhoy, S. B Vachaghandy, D. C. Sataravala, S. R. Batliboi, P. B. Mistri, P. B. Kabraje, N. M. Workingboxvala, R. N. Chokshi, J. P. Macy. Intermediate Book-keeping, 2nd Class: K. D. Sethna, Elementary bookkeeping, 1st Class: T. P. Daver, R. D. Billimoria, C. P. Shroff, K. H. Contractor, B. P. Darvala, S. C. Mistri H. P. Bamboat, P. H Mirchemoomjee, J. F. Kulkarnala J. A. Mogrelia, M. D. Billimoria, F. N. Fitter, B. B. Rajji, R. S. Khodaoji, J. M. Fitter, D. S. Mehta, R. F. Batliwala, B. S. Kang, F. N. Tata, D. N. Bucella. 2nd Class; A. M. D'cruvala, E. T. Khumbata, R. S. Sethna, Shorthand Intermediate, 1st Class: F. M. Dalal, Shorthand, Elementary, 1st Class: P. D. Wadia, K. B. Bandelia, F. B. Kabraji, N. M. Workingboxvala, K. B. Patel, N. P Bharucha, and P. K. Guzdar. Elementary, 2nd Class: K. D. Sethna.

Aiyar's Night School of Commerce :—Advanced Book-keeping, 1st Class: D. R. Deshmukh, S. M. Modi, A. C. Rebello, N. M. Shroff, G. V. Shroff, Advanced 2nd Class.—P. D. Brahma, Elementary, 1st Class: G. A. Chowdhari, L. J. Rapsar, W. D. Rane. Pappa's Classes Book-keeping, Advanced, 1st Class: R. E. Kotwal, D. D. Bangiwala, C. I. Mehta A. J. Treasuryvala, Advanced 2nd class: K. U. Bumla, N. H. Clubvala, R. D. Critchell, C. P. Anquetil, R. P. Perevalla.

Billimoria's Classes :—Advanced book-keeping, 1st Class: A. U. Patel, 2nd Class: S. H. Dastoor. Adenwalla's Class. Advanced book-keeping, 2nd class: A. E. Banga I, Private candidate. Intermediate, Shorthand, 2nd class: D. E. Mavia.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	1
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	12	11	80
Same date last year	8	6	113

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	1	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	8	8	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total	16	17	90
Total plague deaths to date	231,376	214,682	
Same date last year	3	6	95

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Bacon .....1-lb. tin	1 1
Pears' Coffee.....per lb.	0 13
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Black Pepper .....each	0 4
Mango Chutney .....per bottle	0 8
Madras Curry Powder .....per bottle	0 8
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B. and P. Corn Flour .....each	0 8
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1903.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE FIGURES.

THE familiar signature of Mr. J. C. O'Connor is absent from the statistical record of administration in India during 1901-02, and its place is taken by the name of the Officiating Director-General of Statistics, Mr. J. A. Robertson. The general character of the portentous volume is, however, unaltered. The figures are handled in the same mast manner and the text is just as lucid. A glance the statistics disclose a big improvement on the conditions which prevailed in previous year. Whether it be regarded from the point of view of judicial administration or the prevalence of criminality, the health of the people or their prosperity, education or industrial development, there has been satisfactory improvement. As usual the record carries its comparisons back over the whole of the past decade, and though the improvement of the past year in general conditions has not by any means counterbalanced the regrettable deteriorations of the last half of the decade, which has been due to the prevalence of famine and disease there is a strong indication that an improvement has set in which will in due course result in an entire obliteration of the effects of the unfortunate circumstances of the past five years. Apart from their didactic value many of the figures are sufficiently interesting in themselves to be worthy of notice. The report deals first of all with the judicial administration of the country ; and we find that India possesses a staff of judicial officers aggregating to no less than 11,249, including High Court Judges, Judicial Commissioners, and miscellaneous officials competent to undertake magisterial duties. On an average we gather from the figures that each official disposed of about 11 cases every ten days, and as the greater majority of these cases were merely the trial of trivial offences it is difficult to realise the necessity for any arrears of work. However, it is perhaps out of the question to arrive at any estimate of the work done from the consideration of a purely statistical record such as this. The appeals numbered about four per cent. of the aggregate total of cases ; and this figure is not excessive in view of the ease with which a revisionary trial can be obtained.

The receipts of the Judicial Department continue to exceed the charges, this being due mainly to the amount contributed by Bengal. As a matter of fact judicial administration in Bombay always shows an adverse balance. There were over two million suits in the civil courts, and over a million criminal offences were brought for trial. Bombay has the unenviable distinction of contributing the largest totals in respect of criminal trials, the best records being held by Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Burma. The amelioration of the distress amongst the poorer classes of the population had a marked effect in the diminution of thefts and serious crimes demanding capital punishment, and long terms of imprisonment also decreased. In fact the whole of the figures relating to criminality show that with improved conditions the population is becoming more amenable to law and order. The prison population was less in number and enjoyed better health, although more money was expended on the upkeep of the prisons than is normally necessary. This was due to the prevalence of high prices, which have not yet reached their normal level. The prison records show without a doubt that the Mahomedan community contribute a larger number to the criminal classes than the Hindus and the Sikhs, although on the other hand the female population of the Mahomedan community appeared to give less trouble in proportion to their numbers than the women of the Hindus. The reports of the medico-legal analysers unfortunately show that there still exists amongst all classes a tendency to have frequent recourse to poison for purposes of suicide and murder. Arsenic seems to be the favourite re-agent of the poisoner, and opium is regarded as the ideal poison of the suicide.

Leaving the consideration of crime the report turns to a statistical discussion of the educational progress of the country. Education in India has passed recently through a period of adversity. It will be some time before the effects of the plague and the famine are lost sight of. Undoubtedly, however, the past year marks the return to better conditions. In the past decade there has been a total increase of 14 per cent. in the school population. In view of the efforts which have been made this seems to be a miserably inadequate result, but it is fully and satisfactorily explained by the same set of untoward circumstances as have marred the progress of India in all other directions in the past five years. Nearly the whole of the increase was accounted for in the first half of the decade. Since 1897 the scholastic institutions of India have been battling against odds which afford them the fullest excuse for the present state of the figures. The total school population amounts to slightly over 3,800,000. Of that total 71 per cent. are enjoying the advantages of either State-governed or State-aided institutions. Eighty five per cent. of the total belong to primary schools, and remaining institutions have turned out during the last decennial peripe 14,339 graduates in Arts, 3,603 in Law, and a rather insignificant number in Medicine and Engineering. The meagre totals of graduates in the latter branches of science are explained by the fact that Government has no appointments to offer such students unless they are prepared to continue their studies in Great Britain. There has been a satisfactory increase in the dissemination of printed literature, and it is interesting to note that of the comparatively few books printed in India by far the greater porportion are either of a religious or educational character. Fiction occupies a very small place. This is doubtless due, not to any lack of demand for that description of reading but to the fact that the demand is easily supplied by importations from Europe. One of the most satisfactory improvements noted in the record is to be found in the section relating to vitality. The proposition has been often stated that the birth rate varies in inverse ratio with the prosperity of the community. That is not borne out by last year's figures. The health of the whole of the country was immeasurably superior to that of the previous year and economic conditions were much improved, but strangely enough the birth rate declined, and the decrease appears to have been the continuation of a tendency which has been in evidence since 1897. The death rate assumed much more satisfactory proportions. In Bombay in 1900 the average rate was 70·01 per thousand ; in 1901 it fell to 37·12. The healthiest month of the year undoubtedly appears to be February, taking India as a whole, and the unhealthiest month is October.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

SOME idea of the extent to which America is extending her commerce is to be found in a Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States quoted by "Dun's Review" Figures giving the export of machinery show the enormous strides made by the go-ahead country of recent years. The higher grades of machinery manufactured in the States are sent to every part of the world where they compete with the most experienced manufacturers' work. For instance scientific instruments which in 1892, brought 1,388,117 dollars, increased in 1901 to the value of 7,361,231 dollars, half of all this went to Europe and one-fourth of the whole to the United Kingdom. Among these exports are telegraph, telephone and other such instruments. Every country in Europe, in Asia and Africa had American instruments, from Siberia to China. American watches went to Great Britain to the value in 1902 of over 152,000 dollars, to Germany, Belgium, India in less quantity, but in ever growing numbers. Japan absorbs no less than 180,000 dollars' worth, having begun nine years ago with an outlay on these time-keepers of 4,000 dollars. Sewing-machines, type-writers, laundry, electrical and shoe-making machinery, cash-registers, printing-presses, besides locomotives and other engines are exported to all parts of the working world. Of these electrical machinery and sewing-machines are exported in immense numbers, the former to the value of five million dollars and the latter to four millions. Eleven European countries took American locomotives into use last year and of the other continents hardly one State remained without an American engine. Type-writers in five years of exportation increased in value from less than a million and a half dollars to over three and a quarter, and of these the United Kingdom alone took one-third. Germany came next, with half a million's worth, and the rest were distributed in great and little States, even Hawaii and the Philippine Islands indulging in them. In the invention and making of farm implements, America has had good practice and on so large and varied a scale that she easily commands the market everywhere for such articles. Her huge tracts of cultivable land laid down under every sort of crop, demanding distinct types of machinery according to soil or formation of the locality gave her manufacturers a facility in evolving the exact sort required. Farming is done on so large a scale that farm labourers cannot be found to accomplish it all, and when there is a shortage of hands as has been the case for many years past, it is imperatively necessary to invent substitutes. Accordingly machines were devised that can do the work of even a hundred men in harvesting, threshing and binding. In the slower operations of ploughing, planting and cultivating generally machinery, came in to assist. Competition completed what necessity had begun and the different manufacturers soon excelled each other in the inventions which they severally patented, and which their rivals instantly set to work to improve upon. Implements became gradually both lighter and stronger, more perfect as well, and above all cheaper, and America now finds high favour in foreign markets for her agricultural machinery. She has had experience of every climate, every soil and every crop within her own bounds, and can without delay fit the case of Australia, or South Africa, or any European country with her labour-saving devices. There was little difficulty in supplying the demand, for foreign countries were not slow to find out the adaptability of American implements. Since these were first exported in any appreciable quantity their value of 611,152 dollars has amounted in 1902 to over twenty-six times as much. Russia buys most mowers and reapers, Canada nearly as many. France and Germany come next, Mexico and South America send large orders, as does Australasia. Here in Asia we do little with new farm implements being conservative and content with antique fashions. Africa takes some, but not yet to any great extent. America clearly means to help nature more than any other country in getting her crops grown and harvested. Indeed, in every way in which her vast iron deposits can be utilised they are being turned to good account. They will not be allowed to rust for want of use.

THE PHYSIQUE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

SINCE the days of Mr. Squeers great developments have taken place in the educational system of Great Britain, and recently a sudden interest has been evinced in the development of physique. A fear has arisen apparently that the Englishman, or perhaps we should say, the Briton, of the future will not possess the traditional physique of his forefathers and many patriots are much exercised over the possibility of the development of a puny and meagre stock of fighting men from the present generation. The modern Briton is a town-dweller ; his progenitors breathed the free air of the wealds and the ridings of pastoral England. Perhaps he has lost something in the transition. It may be safely inferred that he has. But it is unlikely that that loss dates from his school days or that any physical training which he received in the first thirteen years of his life, would greatly influence his physique when he had once settled down to the career of his manhood. A day or two ago we commented upon the finding of the Royal Commission which has devoted so much attention to the subject of physical exercises in Scottish Schools. Up to the present Scotland is the only section of the British Isles in which Government has actively interested itself in this problem. But in England the Municipalities have for some time been enquiring into the methods now employed with the object of bringing about improved physique amongst the scholars of primary schools, and latest of all we learn that the Health Officials of London are devoting some attention to the subject. The report as to the present condition of London school children is not encouraging. Badly nourished and too often badly formed they are by no means the ideal which one has formed of the typical Briton. If the child be really the father of the man, the Londoner of the future would hardly do his country credit in a trial of strength. But it is not so much the condition of the children of London's schools, as the methods proposed to improve it which we intended to comment upon, The Medical Officer of the London School Board is apparently of opinion that the systems of drill and exercise are all wrong and that they should be replaced by methods which would develop muscle. This seems rather amusing as an opinion, but we imagine that were it carried into effect, it would be to many of the unfortunates called upon to undergo the ordeal worse than torture. The child, who enters a school in the morning breakfastless and with the evidence of many previous breakfastless mornings upon him, is hardly a proper subject for such physical development as may be brought about by the swinging of dumbbells and the practice of gymnastics. As a rule a well-fed child needs no stimulus to engage in such exercise as will give him a fair measure of that physique for which medical and educational authorities are now craving. On the other hand the London Board's medical officer makes some excellent suggestions on hygeine and the preservation of cleanliness, and we imagine that it is in that direction that purely educational influences will be productive of the best results. Given a fair chance the natural instincts of the child bred in the bracing atmosphere of Great Britain will lead him to develop naturally the physique for which the Britisher has always been famed.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE most disappointing feature in the cricket telegram is the announcement that the matches between Yorkshire and Derbyshire and Notts and Middlesex had to be abandoned. The results of these matches, had they been played to a finish, would have had a most important bearing on the County Cricket Championship, as had Yorkshire beaten Derbyshire and Notts succeeded in defeating Middlesex the Tykes would have tied with Middlesex as far as percentage is concerned, and would have led on points. As things are, Middlesex still occupies first place in the Championship table with a percentage of 75·00 while Yorkshire is second with 52·94. Sussex's victory over Hants increases their percentage from 42·85 to 50·00. Worcestershire and Essex who were defeated by Somerset and Lancashire, respectively, have reduced percentages, and Worcestershire has been displaced by Lancashire for fifth place. Sussex, we should mention, have now just as good a chance as Yorkshire of winning the championship as for every match Sussex wins Yorkshire will have to win two to keep up with the southern county. On the other hand should Sussex lose another match and Yorkshire not experience another defeat the Tykes will have a better percentage. Yorkshire meets Sussex in the match at Brighton on the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, and the result of this fixture will probably decide the positions the two counties will take in the Championship. Gloucestershire's victory over Kent, the first match they have won this season, will save them the humiliation of going right through the season without once tasting the sweets of victory.

Amongst the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Oriental were Major-General Sir G. S. Pretyman, Hon Mr. Justice Blair, and General E. Bingham.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 25th July, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 269,779 maunds and Rs. 19,390 in the earnings.

TIMELY and sufficient rain is reported to have fallen throughout the Frontier Province. The prospects of the standing autumn crops are good, but on unirrigated land their success depends on the continuance of rain.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the last 10 days of June amounted to Rs. 4,934 ; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 559. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June were Rs. 82,363, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 25,105.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the last 10 days of June amounted to Rs. 15,112. Deducted on account of balance of Kankra Khadi link earnings due to B. B. and C. I. Railway from date of opening to 31st December 1902, Rs. 8,242, the total being Rs. 6,870. Decrease on corresponding period of last year was of Rs. 12,777. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June 1093 were Rs. 5,36,506, an being one increase on the corresponding period of last year Rs. 22,600.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the last ten days of June amounted to Rs. 2,781. Total earnings from 21st February to 30th June were Rs. 20,823.

IN regard to the grievances of the Indian Medical Service, it is understood that the Secretary of State received the recommendations of the Government of India by telegram at the end of July, and that these have now been sent home in more detail in a despatch. The Government of India have advised liberal improvement in the pay and conditions of service of the I. M. S., such as will, it is thought, meet all the reasonable grievances of that service. The India office has announced that the proposals for Indian Medical Service will shortly be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State for India in Council. It is hoped that the revised terms will be published in September.

IN THE DAY OF BATTLE.

THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE LAND FORCES.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

"We Russians make no mistake on one point. We fully recognize that the ultimate wrestle for the hegemony of the world must lie between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon, and we shall take our measures in accordance with that belief."

These words were uttered by a cultured and far-seeing Russian diplomatist with whom it was my lot to come into somewhat close contact a few years back. What he spoke of then as a latent antagonism of a more or less conjectural future has since developed into visible concretion. The foresight of the Russian is gaining newer justification every year, and for those who have eyes to see, nothing has become a more calculable contingency of the coming time, or occupies a more interesting prominence in the evolution of modern politics, than the gradual coalescence of British and American interests under the pressure of a common danger. These interests are now the object of attack by a foe who will be satisfied with nothing short of their extinction. Great Britain and the United States, therefore, writes T. H. M. H., in the "Pall Pall Gazette," will one day have cause for the bitterest regret and humiliation if, while the opportunity is still theirs, they neglect to stand firm for the preservation of their rights. But whether or no the two Anglo-Saxon Powers recognize that the only road to the preservation of their mutual interests lies immediately across the path of Russia, Japan has made up her mind that her future existence is bound up with the exclusion of the Muscovite from Korea, and that this object she must fight to the death to secure.

THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

War in the Far East, I assert once more, is only possible if Great Britain and the United States show a readiness to leave Japan to tackle Russia alone. How in this case it might arise I shall show later on. At present I wish to insist upon the fact that such a struggle would not by any means disclose such elements of inequality as at first sight might seem inevitable. Japan has long since cast off the guise of Orientalism, and by dint of ambition, energy, and perseverance has won the right to be regarded as a first class Power. Her armaments, which are quite disproportionate to her size, but not to her political necessities, are at present greater than any of her neighbours. Her navy and army are splendidly equipped and trained, and are perfectly ready to play an important part in the day of battle. It is to the comparative value of her land forces in a possible trial of strength with Russia in the Far East that I intend more particularly to refer in the present article.

JAPAN'S ARMY.

On a peace footing, Japan maintains an army of about 150,000 men. In time of war it could speedily be increased to upwards of half a million or more. Both her navy and army were subjected to a joint test in 1895, when their achievements and high efficiency, as well as their strategical and tactical direction, excited the astonishment and admiration of the world. More recently during the anti-foreign movement in China the dispatch of troops from Japan was effected with such consummate ease and smoothness as to confirm the high opinion already formed of the military and naval power of the Island Empire. Her mobilization scheme is a very perfect one, and is constantly brought up to date. In the event of war Japan would be able to throw on to the mainland of Asia a couple of army corps, each thirty thousand strong, perfectly armed and equipped, within three weeks of the order to mobilize. As this order would undoubtedly be anticipated as well as largely supplemented by the astute men presiding over the national destinies, in the event of hostilities with Russia, who has long been gathering her forces in the Far East, the outbreak of war would assredly find Japan ready to strike the first blow. Thanks, also, to her insular position, powerful navy, and large trained reserves, she can despatch an army to the Continent without much risk of a counter-stroke, confident in the security of her lines of communication and the advantageous proximity of her main base, dockyards, and sources of supply.

In these important respects alone she enjoys an immeasurable superiority over her possible opponent, who is separated from his bases by at least ten thousand miles of ocean on the one hand and by the tortuous length of the Siberian Railway on the other. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that in the conceivable event of a naval defeat Russia would be denied the sea route for her transports, and thrown entirely upon the Siberian Railway. This would undoubtedly form one of the many contributory causes of her certain overthrow if opposed by a triple alliance of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.

RUSSIA'S PLAN OF ACTION.

Hoping, however, to be left to deal with Japan alone Russia's plan of action during the last twelve months has been to assemble within striking distance all the forces and supplies she considers would be essential to ensure her success in this latter event And she now has available within sufficiently effective reach a total force which may be roughly estimated at three hundred thousand men more or less. Exact figures are out of the question, for Russia exaggerates or minimizes such figures as suits her purpose for the time being, and the inquiring traveller is denied every opportunity for observation. But any estimation of the rival chances of Japan and Russia must consider far more than mere numerical strength, even if we assume a superiority for the latter in that respect. Russia, it must be remembered, has not for many years encountered an opponent in whom she is so likely to find her equal in valour, as well as in all probability, her superior in training and military efficiency. Her victories over the wild tribes of Asia and her narrow escape from defeat by the brave but badly led armies of the Ottoman will have formed a very inadequate preparation for what she must meet on the Yalu if we are to suppose her creation of a "casus belli" in that direction

Leaving any comparison of general officers and staff with the remark that it will be safer to assume something like equality here, it may be said at once that, from battalion leaders to N.C.O.s and privates, the army of modern Japan can show elements of superiority which must infallibly tell in the day of conflict. In contrast with the great majority of Russsian battalion officer the education and training o the Japanese officers are of the most thorough-going description from the early age of thirteen or fifteen years. After a three-years course in one of the six preliminary schools, a boy passes for the middle school, whence at the age of about twenty he is transferred as a private to a regiment—cavalry, artillery or engineers—ultimately passing in the grade of sergeant an examination for the middle military school where he studies for eighteen months. He then returns to his corps for another six months, until, on reaching the rank of sergeant-major, he is posted as second-lieutenant. During their further service also officers are compelled to attend schools of higher instruction, and may compete for a three-years' course at the Staff College.

JAPANESE METHODS.

The higher military education of the N.C.O., so increasingly necessary in modern warfare, is also admirably provided for at the Toyama College of tactics ; and the high intelligence, soldierly alacrity, and general training of the Japanese private is far ahead of anything to be found in the ranks of the Russian army. The Japanese, says an officer of high rank in their service, were careful students of the recent war in South Africa, but do not yet hold that the days of cold steel are over. The Japanese, who have always been famous for their cult of the "arme blanche," still teach their men, and officers as well, the use of the bayonet, and they will be found as clever in its use as they are undoubtedly good shots with the rifle. The latter is a Japanese weapon closely resembling our Lee-Enfield, while their field artillery is already provided with a quick-firer. They are about to introduce the Maxim but the pom-pom finds little favour in their eyes. They are also contemplating the speedy adoption of khaki, their present uniform—blue, and white for hot weather—being recognized as inefficient under modern conditions of warfare. There is, however, one point in which Russia would undoubtedly possess a great advantage on land in a war with Japan.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND MACEDONIA.

DEMANDS ON THE PORTE.

DESPATCH OF A SQUADRON.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Besides the demands already mentioned on the 10th instant, Russia with a view to the pacification of Macedonia has demanded the punishment of all officials guilty of excesses and the re-employment of foreign officers in the gendarmery and the police, and has simultaneously informed Bulgaria that it would be a dangerous error to regard Russia's attitude at Constantinople as an encouragement to revolution.

Russia has also emphasized the necessity of Bulgaria vigorously counteracting the activity of the revolutionists.

A squadron from the Russian Black Sea fleet at Sebastopol has been ordered to Turkish waters.

The Vali of Monastir has been exiled to Tripoli.

A quantity of ammunition for Macedonia has been confiscated in the Belgrade Custom House packed in cases marked "hardware nails."

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The situation in Macedonia is still very threatening.

The Macedonian supporters at Sofia are urging the Bulgarian Government to intervene.

M Zoutcheff, the President of the Macedonian Committee, who was recently arrested, has escaped from Bulgaria.

The importation of arms and ammunition still continues.

A military train has been blown up by dynamite on the Uskub-Salonika line.

THE ROSTKOWSKY MURDER.

INDEMNITY REFUSED.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Russia has accepted an indemnity from Turkey of four hundred thousand francs for the family of the murdered Consul Rostkowsky.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

M. Rostkowsky's widow has declined to accept the Turkish indemnity mentioned in yesterday's message, and has returned her husband's Turkish decorations.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

His Majesty the King, in his speech from the Throne, said the resettlement of the Transvaal and Orange Colony had greatly progressed. The union of the South African Colonies for fiscal purposes is an important and necessary step in the direction of ultimate political federation.

The return of more favourable seasons and the improvement in the finances of India had enabled important reductions in taxation to be made which, his Majesty trusts, will perceptibly ameliorate the condition of the people.

Agriculture and trade continue to exhibit signs of sustained progress, while the most recent information regarding the present season's rainfall and the promise of crops generally is reassuring.

The operations in Somaliland are not concluded, but the flight of the enemy's forces from their original position will enable a further movement to be made under more favourable conditions.

His Majesty then expresses gladness at the visit lately made to his people in Scotland and Ireland, and says their warm expressions of goodwill greatly touched him.

The speech dwells with the deepest gratification on the signs of increasing concord among all classes in Ireland presaging a new era and united efforts for their general welfare.

Referring to the work of the Session his Majesty congratulates Parliament on passing the Sugar Convention.

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

COST OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY.

BRITAIN MUST PAY.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

A letter has appeared in the "Times" signed "Reformer" declaring that the defence of the Empire is a single (? simple) problem, and if India cannot contribute to the cost of the troops in South Africa our interest demands that they be kept there at our cost.

HEAVY WEIGHT BOXING.

JEFFERIES DEFEATS CORBETT.

Jefferies has beaten Corbett in a boxing match at San Francisco for the heavy weight championship in ten rounds.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

A HUGE DEFICIT.

The official liquidator in the Humbert property, in giving evidence, estimated the deficiency at £468,000.

MILITARY RIDE IN FRANCE.

HORSES RIDDEN TO DEATH.

A ride of thirty-two French officers from Paris to Dunville (sic) under the auspices of the Minister of War has taken place. Two of the horses were ridden to death one of them having galloped the whole of the last fifty-five miles. The roads were deep in mud.

(THROUGH REUTER AGENCY.)

THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The curtailment of work at the Fall River Cotton Mills next week involves 540,000 spindles for a full week and 450,000 for part of a week.

THE BERLIN EMBASSY.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Count Gleichen has been appointed British Military attache at Berlin.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Mr. Basil Cave has been gazetted British Consul at Zanzibar.

LORD SALISBURY'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION VERY GRAVE.

Lord Salisbury is slightly stronger but the greatest anxiety is felt about him at Hatfield.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

Lord Salisbury's condition is now very grave.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The matches between Yorkshire and Derbyshire and Notts and Middlesex had to be abandoned.

Sussex has beaten Hampshire by an innings and twenty runs.

Somerset has beaten Worcestershire by four wickets.

Gloucestershire has beaten Kent by 219 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Essex by 119 runs.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	12	7	1	4	6	75·00
Yorkshire	24	13	4	4	9	62·91
Sussex	18	6	2	9	4	50·00
Notts	18	6	3	9	9	33·33
Lancashire	23	8	5	9	3	13·08
Worcestershire	13	7	5	0	2	15·38
Essex	18	6	6	6	0	...
Kent	16	5	6	5	–1	–9·09
Somerset	15	5	6	4	–1	–9·09
Warwickshire	16	3	4	9	–1	–14·28
Surrey	21	6	8	7	–1	–1·38
Derbyshire	14	4	7	3	–3	–27·27
Hampshire	11	1	7	3	–6	–75·00
Leicestershire	16	1	7	8	–6	–5·00
Gloucestershire	18	1	9	8	–8	–80·00.

THE MAILS.

BRINDISI, AUGUST 14.

The Bombay Mails of 1st instant arrived here to-day.

INDIAN RUPEE PAPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

A resolution in the Finance Department announces that with a view to meeting the requirements of the small investor in the London market wishing to purchase Indian Rupee Paper in ten pound lots promissory notes for Rs. 150 each will now be issued by the Public Department Office, as may be required in cases of renewal, consolidation, or sub-divisions.

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.

RAILWAY DAMAGED.

Simla has had extraordinary heavy rain to-day, and a number of slips have taken place, the cart road being partially blocked and the railway damaged in places.

"GAZETTE" NOTIFICATIONS.

The Wild Birds Protection Act is notified as extended to Bangalore.

The Cantonment Code is notified as applied with modifications to Secunderabad Cantonment.

The prohibition is notified of the importation of pepper plants from India into Ceylon.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. F. Gradon is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in the Pegu division, vice Mr. Slade.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kisch, Director-General of the Post Office, has been granted three months' leave from the 3rd proximo, Mr. Stewart Wilson officiating.

THE DAMAGE IN KASHMIR.

VICEROY'S VISIT ABANDONED.

It is now authoritatively announced that in consequence of the great damage by the recent floods in Kashmir and the distress amongst the people the Viceroy has decided to give up his proposed tour to that State. It is probable that instead he may make a brief march into the hills at the beginning of October.

In November his Excellency will start upon his autumn tour and will visit the Phulkian States. His Excellency's later movements are not at present fixed.

LORD KITCHENER.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM SIMLA.

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

Lord Kitchener and staff left Simla on Saturday for Kashmir.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

A SMALL FIELD.

POONA, AUGUST 13.

A small field turned out this morning owing to the members being late the previous night at Magdala House. The meet was at Phondwa. The Master was punctually there with his 22 couples and moved off beyond the hill. The hounds were in fine fettle. They soon picked up the line which they hunted as hard as they could go along the top of the hills southward, past Bibiwari and Jeulawari, and in the direction of Katraj tunnel. The Jack went to earth in the hills opposite Mangwari. The Master turned his attention to the base of the hills and the hounds were put up to another Jack close to the road. The difference in hunting on a wet and dry morning soon pointedly illustrated. The scent was fitful. After continuing as far as Jeulawari the hounds threw their noses and found nothing On Lloyd's ride a chink jumped up. in front of the hounds and ran a good race up to Gibbet Hill, and hounds drove him along at a pace that would certainly have had him had not a brace of foxes intervened to destract the attention of the pack. The hounds here divided, one taking the direction of Gibbet Hill and the other going to earth in the Valley. Some natives set to work to dig him out, but after two hours' work the task was given up. The hounds were then brought to Poona.

A NEW TOWN AT KOLAR.

INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 15.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by Sir Donald Robertson and the members of the Mysore Council, visited the Kolar gold fields to-day to perform the ceremony of naming the new town recently laid out on the goldfields after the British Resident. This extension of the habitable area of Kolar, which was initiated by Mr. Madhava Row when Plague Commissioner, will in the future be known as Robertsonpet.

The Maharajah was presented with an address and a souvenir by the Mining Board, and made a suitable reply.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

The entries for the Southern India Rifle Association meeting, which opens on September 7th, are larger than usual, and include a team from the Ceylon Volunteer Force. Among the other Corps to be represented are the Lincolns, the Middlesex, Durhams, Warwicks, Oxfords, Northamptons, Essex, Carabiniers, Madras Volunteer Guards, Madras Railway Volunteers, South Indian Railway Volunteers, and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, nearly all of whom have entered teams for the Bangalore Cup. The native army will be represented by thirteen regiments, eleven of which have entered for the Cubbon Cup, which corresponds with the Bangalore Cup for the British Army. In all 14 officers and 155 non-commissioned officers and men have entered from British Army, and 15 British officers, 47 native officers, and 449 non-commissioned officers and men from the native army. The Ceylon Team have also entered for the Bangalore Cup.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REST CAMPS FOR TROOPS.

REDUCTION IN THEIR NUMBER.

SIMLA, AUGUST 14.

A scheme has been proposed by the Commander-in-Chief for reducing the number of Rest Camps for troops moving in relief, the present system entailing unnecessary cost and inconvenience upon the men themselves. With better class of railway carriages now available Rest Camps have become unnecessary for journeys of less than forty-eight hours' duration for the troops travelling by a troop train. It is probable, therefore, that only rest camps between Deolali and Northern and Southern India will be at Khandwa, Jhansi, and Meean Meer, while for Quetta reliefs those at Samasata and Sibi may be retained, and for Burma the only rest camp likely to be found requisite is at Rangoon.

ROYAL ARTILLERY POSTINGS.

Major Heath has been posted from No 14 to No. 35 Field Battery.

Major Vine from No. 35 to No 52 Field Battery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson from No 52 Field Battery to No 57 Brigade, Colchester.

Lieutenant Colonel Tracey from Garrison Artillery, Harwich, to the Indian Establishment.

Major Burton, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, proceeds to Secunderabad to complete his history of the Hyderabad Contingent.

The Government of India have been obliged to refuse the request of the Hongkong authorities for trained native transport drivers for a company of mule transport which it is proposed to raise there, the supply in this country being unequal to the demand already.

Orders have been issued for the despatch of an officer of the Military Accounts Department to Somaliland to replace Captain Anderson with nine subordinates to strengthen the Field Audit Office.

The improved organisation of the twelve Transport Mule Corps, already partially formed, has been sanctioned.

The arrangements provide for the addition of fifteen British officers and twelve British subordinates to the Supply and Transport Department, each mule corps to have a British Officer to command it. Provision has been made to the extent of four lakhs of rupees for the expenditure this year in carrying it into effect. One Cavalry Mule Corps and one pack mule corps will be located at Peshawar and one pack mule corps at each of the following stations :—Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Umballa, Bareilly, Meerut, Poona, Mhow, and Quetta ; also one pack Corps between Secunderabad and Bangalore.

In connection with the transfer of British soldiers to the Army Reserve it has now been ruled that Reservists may remain in India if they obtain suitable employment ; also that quarters for the passage home shall not be exacted for them, the State remaining liable for the passage during the period of the Reserve service.

Captain Carter and forty subordinates of the India service have proceeded to Somaliland in relief of the Army Ordnance Department there.

The appointment of Colonel Douglas as Inspector-General of Cavalry in India has now been formally sanctioned He is expected to take up his duties about next November.

ARRIVALS : AUGUST 15.—Lane, Captain, Bengal, 3rd I. H. C., from Field Service, from Berbera.

Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, I. M. S., on leave from Bangalore.

Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, I. S. C., on leave from Bangalore.

Burnett, Major General, Bombay Staff, from leave from England.

Bingham, Brigadier-General, Bombay Staff, from leave from Poona.

Fry, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay, 25th Bombay, Rifles, off furlough from England.

Brown, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Oxford, L. I., off furlough from England.

Ross, Lieutenant, Bengal, I. M. S., on leave from Almora.

Daubeney, Major, Bengal, 2nd S. Stafford Regiment, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES : AUGUST 15.—Corbett, Captain, Bengal, Superintendent of Gymkhana, on leave to England.

Thwaites, Lieutenant, Bengal, 2nd K. O. S. B., on leave to England.

Ross, Lieutenant, Bengal, I. M. S., on leave to England.

Daubeney, Major, 2nd S. Stafford, from leave to Agra.

Hutton-Squire, Lieutenant, Punjab, R. G. A., on furlough to England.

Hay, Captain, Punjab, Remount Depot, on leave to England.

Garwood, Captain, Bombay, R. E., Remount Depot, on leave to England.

Burnett, Major-General, Bombay Staff off leave to Poona.

Bingham, Brigadier-General, Bombay, Stafford, on leave to England.

Brown, Captain, Bombay, Oxford L. I., from leave to Poona.

Pretyman, Major-General, Madras, G. O. C., on leave to England.

Britton, Lieutenant, Madras, Devonshire Regiment, on leave to England.

Gibson, Captain, Madras, 1st D. L. I., on leave to England.

Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, I. M. S., on leave to England.

Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, I. S. C., on leave to England.

Winsloe, Captain, Madras, R. E., from leave to Bangalore.

GOLF AT POONA.

POONA WINS BY 19 HOLES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 16.

A Golf match between Poona and Bombay players was played this afternoon. Poona won by 19 holes. The following are the scores :—Poona—Mr. Fry, 1 up ; Mr. Boyd, 6 up ; Major Anderson, 0 ; Mr. Moughton, 0 ; Colonel Campbell, 0 ; Colonel Carter, 4 up ; Major Walker, 6 up ; and Major Young, 10 up. Bombay—Mr. Osborne Marshall, 0 ; Mr. Jones, 0 ; Mr. Stansfield, 1 up ; Mr. Grey, 3 up ; Mr. Grey, 4 up ; and Messrs. Carnegie, Brand, and Green, no returns.

RACING AT POONA,

THE FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, AUGUST 15.

There was another good attendance at Poona on Saturday, and though there were several surprises in the course of the racing the sport was interesting. The following are the details :—

The Small Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn, 9st 4lbs ..... Egan ... 1
Aga S Shah's br aus m Ethel II 9st 5lbs Robinson 2
Mr G D'Souza's b aus m Namuna 7st 11lbs Hoyte 3
Colonel Eccles' b aus g Widgeon 8st 3lbs Bennett 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Haydn ; 3 to 1 against Ethel II 6 to 1 Namuna ; 20 to 1 Widgeon.

Haydn went to the front after a furlong and never being headed won, hard held, by a length and a half ; two lengths between second and third. Time—52secs.

Substitution Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. For maiden Arab ponies 13-3, and aged r, 13 3 to carry 8st 12lbs W, I, Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1901, race value Rs. 180 or over once 4lbs, twice 7lbs ; three times 10lbs : oftener, 14lbs. Ponies measured previous to 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over, 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patial's ch a h Shah Jehan ..... 9st Hoyte... 1
Captain Wilson's g a h Greylez 9st Robinson 2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Dalduli 8st 13lbs Peaton 3
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Saheb 9 5 5lbs Cowell 0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorcel 8st 2lbs Native 0
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 8st 2lbs C B Mahomed 0
Messrs E Amir and O Mahomed's b a h Great orex 7st 10lbs Omerkhan 0
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 7st 11b Dhondi 0

Betting : Evens Grayleg ; 4 to 1 each against Kyam and Dalduli ; 8 to 1 Shah Jehan ; 10 to 1 Kour Saheb and Erhan : 20 to 1 the others.

Close home Shah Jehan came with a rush and won a good race by three-quarters of a length ; a length between second and third. Time—1min 10 2-5secs.

The Bedouin Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, race value Rs. 180 or over ; once, 5lbs ; twice 10lbs three times, 14lbs, oftener, 18lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement 7lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Captain the Hon'ble C F Greville's g a h Scattercash 7st 11lbs Hoyte 1
Messrs A M Ameer's b a h Adonis 7st 5lbs O'Neill 2
Messr A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najeed 7st 7lbs C B Mahomed 3
Mr A A Ameer's b a h Fakir II 9st 6lbs Allison 0
Messrs A Nanjee and M Gocouldass' g a h Will Fox 8st 13lbs Cowell 0
Mr Ali Bin Talibs b a h Magtoom 8st 12lbs Heeroo 0
Mr Abdool Hoy's b a h Huntley 8st Robinson 0
Mr Ardin A Essayie's b a h Bikanir 7st 7lbs Kamad 0

Betting ; 2 to 1 against Will Fox ; 5 to 2 Adonis ; 3 to 1 Magtoom ; 6 to 1 Scattercash ; 8 to 1 Najeed ; 12 to 1 the others.

Scattercash came into third place at the half mile, and won a good race by three quarters of a length from Adonis ; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 56 2-5sec.

The Welter Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. For maiden Ponies 4-2 and under, closed as per Special General Conditions. 14-2 to carry 12st. 3lbs. W, I, Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1900, race value Rs. 180 or over ; once, 4lbs., twice 7lbs. ; three times 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Ponies measured previous to 1st April ; 1899, 7lbs. Allowance—C, B.'s 13lbs., Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over, 4lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Vet-Col Hazelton's br aus g Patrician, 10st 10lbs Mr Maynell 1
Captain Hickman's b aus m Saucebox, 11st 3lbs Owner 2
Captain Harding Newman's br aus m Paddy Malon, 12st 4lbs Aga S Shah 3
Major England's bl aus m Ease, 11st 5lbs Owner 0
Colonel Heald's b aus g Pomfret, 10st 12lbs Major Edwards 0
Capt the Hon'ble C F Greville's b eb g Tam Ring 10 t 6lbs Owner..... 0

Betting : Evens Paddy Malon ; 5 to 2 Patrician ; 5 Tam Ring ; 7 to 1 Ease ; 8 to 1 Saucebox ; 10 to 1 Pomfret.

In the straight the favourite challenged, but could not get on terms with Patrician who won by half a length ; three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 24 1-5sec.

The Midsummer Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 since 31st March, 1901, W. A. and C. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31 t March, 1901, race value Rs. 180 or over : once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; three times, 14lbs. ; oftener, 18lbs. Winners since the above date race value Rs. 500 ; once, oftener 5lbs. ; 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Horses which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over, 4lbs, Ponies 14-2 and under, 7 b. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patial's br aus m Alix 8st 4lbs Hoyte 1
Mr Mills's br h Mirty, 8st 3 lbs Egan 2
Mr M Pestonjee's br aus m Blue Blood 9st 8lbs Williams 3
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando 10st 4lbs Robinson 0
Messrs A Nanjees and M Gocouldass ch aus m Gaulois 9st 8lbs Cowell 0
Captain Hennessy's b e h Amber Heart by Sweethear.—Yellow-Stone 8st 3lbs Melsom 0

Betting : 5 to 4 on Alix ; 3 to 1 against Gaulio 4 to 1 Mistry, 6 to 1 Fando 10 to 1 the others.

Alix won by half a length ; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 33 1-5 sec.

The Little Arab Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 : 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50, A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Meydwell's g a h Titus II 8st 10lbs Hoyte .. 1
Thakur Sirpal Singh's ch a h Omar, 9st 1lb Robinson 2
Mr S A Wadia's g a g Sweetlips, 7st 5lbs O'Neill 3
Messrs Mustapha, Cawasjee & Cawasjee's a g h Tigris, 8st 13lbs Heeroo 0
Captain Forbes' b a h Chancellor, 7st 12lbs C B Mahomed 0
Messrs A Nanjee & M Gocouldas' g a h Flying Gallows, 7 t 8lbs Williams 0
Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket, 7st 4lbs Ennis 0
Mr Ardin A Essajie's g a h Little Joker, 6st 13lbs Kamad 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi, 6st 7lbs Melsom..... 0
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight, 6st 5lbs Bennett 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Omar ; 4 to 1 Tigris and Sweetlips ; 5 to 1 Titus ; 6 to 1 Najaffi, Daylight and Chancellor ; 12 to 1 the others.

Titus came away at the bend and won easily by a length ; half a length between second and third. Time—1min, 8 4-5sec.

The Subalterns' Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; 2nd Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14-1 and under which have not won race value Rs. 50. 14-1 to carry 12st. W. I. Ponie measured previous to 1st April 1899. 7lbs. extra, Distance—1-2 mile.

Major Edwards's b a g Daimyo, 10st 13lbs Owner 1
Col Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner, 11 t 2lbs Aga S Shah 2
Mr Nicol's b a g Mainkite, 10st 13lbs Major Beevor 3
Major Edwards's ch a g Conway, 11st 8lbs Capt Stack 0
Captain Porter's b a h Fellah, 10 t 10lbs Capt Hickman 0

Betting : 3 to 1 on Money Spinner ; 6 to 1 against Daimyo ; 8 to 1 Mainkite 12 to 1 the others.

Daimyo won rather easily by two lengths ; two lengths between second and third. Time—56sec.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

THE London Polo Season came to an end last Saturday with large attendances and good matches at all the metropolitan clubs. At Hurlingham the final handicap tournament was concluded, and there was also a good match between the Travellers (Mr. B. Wilson, Mr. F. Graham, Captain Ricardo, and Mr. T. Dryborough) and Hurlingham, represented by Mr. L. Paine, Mr. G. Sheppard, Mr. G. Lockett, and Mr. F. Newman. Eventually the Travellers won by seven goals to six. At Ranelagh the Household Cavalry (Lord Ingestre, the Duke of Westminster, Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Captain G. J. Fitzgerald) defeated the Royal Artillery, composed of Captain Powell, Major Courage, Major Cameron, and Captain Stanley, by six goals to four. And at Roehampton there were several matches, the most important being the final of the Public Schools Tournament. In this the old Marlburnians—Captain L. Jenner, Mr. E. B. Sheppard, Mr. G. A. Miller, Mr. C. D. Miller, defeated the Old Harrovians, represented by Mr. N. Baring, Captain Hobson, Mr. J. Bellvile, and Captain E. D. Miller by six goals to one. So that for the third time a cup has been sent to the head master at Marlborough to be kept as a trophy in the college. For in this tournament a new cup is presented for competition each year.

It was intended to keep the clubs open for another week, but since Saturday we have had nothing but rain. Polo players, with the exception of those whom business or military duties have tied down to London, are scattered over England and the Continent. Many are at Ostend, where a new season has been inaugurated under the worst possible bad luck. They have been there for nearly a fortnight ; many French and German teams have also entered in the various tournaments; everything has been done that could make the meeting a great success, and yet they have had only four matches, one of which was played upon the sands by the sea shore. The weather over there has been deplorable, and for most of the time the new ground has been under water.

And now that the London season is over, it may be interesting, perhaps, to glance rapidly over the events of the past three months, and see what the result has been. Under most circumstances it might be fair to assume that an abnormally wet summer would mean a disastrous season. In point of fact the last three months have the record for bad weather for many years past. And yet the polo season has been by no means disastrous ; it will hold its own with any of its predecessors.

There has been more polo in London this season than ever before. The explanation for this is to be found in a large measure in the fact that Roehampton, only inaugurated last year, has four excellent polo grounds, and so instead of two at Hurlingham and two at Ranelagh, as was the case in 1901, there are now eight metropolitan grounds. This means, of course, twice the number of matches possible under usual circumstances or when the grounds are so soft that only one match can be played in the day. It means also a large increase in the number of players attracted to London for the season. Up to 1902 a player found considerable difficulty in getting a match, unless his form was very good, and only two other grounds were available in the day for members games, and these were so crowded that if a member got forty minutes' play in the afternoon, he had every reason to feel contented. By the inauguration of a new club with four grounds, next year there will be five, all that has been altered. A polo player can now come to town for the season with the certainty that he can have as much polo as a reasonable man can wish for.

I venture to think that on a comparison it would be found that there has been about as much polo at Roehampton this year as at both Hurlingham and Ranelagh in any prior season. And if at Ranelagh the polo itself has not been quite as much as one could wish, yet taking the weather into account the club has done very well. And Hurlingham, with its unassailable position as the world's premier polo club, has worthily and satisfactorily maintained it.

Looking at the success of the season from another point of view, it may be asked if the game itself has improved. Well, this has been a year rather of distinct general advance than of any sensational individual improvement. No polo player has suddenly and unexpectedly sprung into the front rank. The great polo players have maintained their reputations, and amongst the rank and file there has been a steady improvement. One new team has been a good deal in evidence, and in time it will probably make a big name for itself. I refer to the combination consisting of the three Messrs. Grenfell and Mr. E. Ezra, who has shown great improvement at back, and is already one of the best we have. In connection with this most important place on the polo ground, I may, perhaps, mention that Mr. C. D. Miller, who was not playing up to his usual form last year, is quite himself again.

I think it must be admitted by any one who has been watching polo for some years, that the game is now played much more scientifically by all players than, say, four seasons back Then in an ordinary match it was extremely difficult to follow the game unless one knew the individual players. Now, after a few minutes one is easily able when watching a game to pick out the places held by unknown players. The tendency is to win a match by combination not by individual effort, and this tendency is evident even in a team of colts. There is more hustling, more dribbling, more head play than there used to be. As combination is a great deal if not everything in polo, this fact alone shows what wonderful strides have been made in the last few years. In the season just past this steady improvement has been very evident.

They say that the past fashionable season in London has been a poor one ; that less money has circulated than heretofore ; that the lavish expenditure of recent years has had its inevitable effect; and that the majority of people who swam with the tide have found it necessary to economize. If this be so, the reaction has in no way affected polo. In fine weather the attendances at the clubs have been as large as ever. Carriages, motor cars, and hansom cabs have rolled down the Fulham Road in the same endless procession. Polo ponies have been in evidence everywhere in the neighbourhood of the clubs. Players have been seen flying about hastily from one ground to another. Everywhere there has been a sense of enjoyment and prosperity. What the season would have been like if the weather had been propitious it is difficult to estimate. As it is, polo players will look back on it with kindly remembrances, for though tournaments were spoiled, there was undoubtedly a great deal of play ; and though not as interesting to spectators yet polo players know that there is more sport to be had in plenty of members games than in a few good matches full of excitement as the latter aver. Taking all things into consideration may we never have a worse season from the players' point of view than the London season of 1903.

SERGEANT-MAJOR JOSEPH SMITH, of the Madras Unattached List, will be tried at Rangoon by General Court-Martial, on a charge of issuing tickets to regimental details, not entitled to such privileges below Government contract rates.

THE most recent writer on the Andamans quotes a Government school report, which says : 'In Port Blair the locally born of both sexes may be fairly described as a whole as astonishingly wicked. Their delight is to do mischief, and to worry each other and their elders in an ingenious variety of underhand and crooked ways, including the perverse and fruitless lawsuit.

THE transfer of Mr. H. Z. Darrah, from the Benares to the Allahabad Commissionership, will take place early next month, as Mr. Percy Gray, who is in orders for the Lucknow Commissionership, is about to take privilege leave, and will not be returning to Allahabad. Mr. Darrah will be succeeded at Benares for the present by Mr. J. S. C. Davis, who since having been relieved of the Commissionership of Fyzabad by Colonel Anson, has been taking short leave in the hills.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

DANCES AND THEATRICALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

THE weather has been kind of late to the Simla pleasure-seeker. After a typical monsoon day of rain and driving mist last Thursday the moon broke through the clouds and smiled upon the long string of rickshaws trundling up the hill to Lady Curzon's poudre dance. Viceregal Lodge lends itself admirably to such an entertainment. The floor was perfection, and the costumes among the prettiest the station has seen this season. Powder and patches, paint, ostrich plumes, dainty wigs, and eighteenth century turbans and white high-waisted frocks contrasted strikingly with the sombre panelling of the teak-wainscotted dining hall, where the shaded light enabled the mess-dress and modern broadcloth of the men to tone into the charming gathering of our great-grandfather's wives and sweethearts. In the ball room the electric light was unfavourable to reverie, but could not eclipse the charm of the scene. Lady Curzon was in a dreamy costume of old lace and diamonds which everyone agreed was lovely. Lady Law, in white with blue hand-painted silk stole, was another striking figure. Gainsborough hats were represented in the throng, and a dainty Watteau costume was also noticed. A lovely frock, wreathed in orange blossom, and surmounted by enormous white ostrich plumes, attracted expert feminine attention, but mere men were too much taken up in making sure of the indentity of their partners to observe the methods which had brought about the magical transformations they saw.

A dance, different of its kind, but no less successful, was given last Tuesday night by the members of Lord Kitchener's staff at Snowdon. It was a repetition, only on a smaller scale, of the splendid entertainment recently given in the same building by the Commander-in-Chief himself. A different scheme of decorations had been adopted, the ball room being draped in effective red and white, to correspond with the pennants of the Bengal Cavalry spears that ornamented the roof. The Viceroy was amongst those present, and the evening will be long pleasantly remembered. One heard the very general regret expressed that the hosts are so soon to leave us, Lord Kitchener proceeding on his Gilgit and Chitral tour next Saturday, and the principal members of his staff accompanying him.

The Theatricals at Viceregal Lodge, which were organised, originally, as a feature of the intended visit of the Governor of Bombay and Lady Northcote, took place last Monday, and proved one of the successes of the season in spite of the absence of the distinguished guests who were to have witnessed them. The ball room had been converted into a theatre for the occasion, the stage occupying the western bow, and space being provided for the comfortable seating of over three hundred people. The play selected was that old favourite, "A Scrap of Paper," and about the strongest amateur cast that Simla can produce took part in it. Miss Francis Macquoid carried everyone with her in her life-like portrayal of the charming Miss Doris Mainton whose quick-witted self-possession and resource saves the indiscretion of the lady of the house from getting her into trouble with a jealous husband. Mrs. Bingley was admirable as the lady whose letter to an ancient lover is the "scrap of paper" that gives everyone so much trouble. The part of the lover who returns disillusioned and cynical, to forget his bitterness in appreciation of the goodness of the clever girl who thwarts his evil mood, was capitally filled by Colonel Decourcy Hamilton. Mrs. Wheler was the inimitable housekeeper of the piece, while Miss Tandy was made up as the imperious old maid, and Miss Wheler was the pretty housemaid. Miss Willcocks took the part efficiently of "Miss May Minwal" who flirts with the boy of the piece. Captain Baker-Carr made up ludicrously as the aged naturalist, who wraps up a beetle in the incriminating "scrap of paper," and Major Marker was the jealous husband who promptly burns the paper when it eventually falls into his hands. Major Poynter was natural as the schoolboy who is dominated by his maiden aunt, and Captains Strange and Wigram made everyone laugh in their parts of the butler and the footman.

Musical Simla had a really great treat in the concert given at the Town Hall last Friday night by Madame Alice Gomez. It was known beforehand that Mrs. Hawkins was likely to sing and that Lady Locke Elliot and Lady Franklin had promised to assist, so the audience was a large one. Anticipation was not disappointed. The gem of the performance was Marvial's "Secret Voices" sung as a duet by Mrs. Hawkins and Madame Gomez. The two contralto voices, the first clear and bell-like, yet mellow, the second of liquid richness and easy strength with great full, deep, notes contrasting yet harmonising with each other, held the room spell-bound. The last chord led into silence, and then there was an outburst of such applause as Simla seldom lends itself to. An encore was insisted upon, and the gathering was only aggrieved that it could not obtain a third. Enthusiasm almost as energetic was shown over Mrs. Hawkins's solo rendering of Temple's "When we Meet," the farewell song which the singer gave as an encore, being also greatly appreciated. The same was true of Madame Gomez's solo singing in Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer," which suits the deep notes in her wonderful voice to perfection. The remainder of the concert was of good Simla average. Its best incident was probably Lady Locke Elliott's rendering, as a violin solo, of Sarasate's beautiful "Revecerce." Major Burton's fine baritone was heard to advantage in Capel's "Love could I only tell thee." A quartette consisting of Miss Franklin, Mrs. McGill, Mr. Loveday, and Mr. Bennett sang Sullivan's "When a Wooer goes a wooing" with brightness Mr. Crawshay-William's rendering of Ward's "Valgovind's song," a piano duet by Lady and Miss Franklin, and a cradle song by Mrs. Low were also among the good things of the evening.

The question of an electrical installation for Simla is once more before the public. Two schemes for the utilisation of electricity, generated by water power, for lighting and pumping purposes in Simla, have previously been put forward, only to be subsequently shelved. Residents have consequently received a third set of proposals to the same end, with some scepticism. There is reason, nevertheless, to hope that they may be more successful than their predecessors. The capabilities of the streams about Simla to lend themselves to the supplying of what is an undoubted need are so obvious that the evolution of a scheme, which will avoid the difficulties on which its predecessors have found shipwreck, is only a matter of time. The proposals put forward by Mr. Mears, an electrical expert, who was lent by the Bengal Government to advise the Simla Municipality upon the subject, have failed to be carried into effect, simply because they were thought to be costly in relation to what they would accomplish. The station is now indebted to Major-General Beresford Lovett, R. E., for pointing out how this fatal objection can be overcome. Mr. Mears proposed to utilise the upper waters of a stream to the north of the station, which is known as the Nautikhud, to produce the necessary power. General Beresford Lovett is of opinion that by following the same stream further down its bed a far larger body of water would become available, and this could be diverted, at comparatively small expense, so as to give the large fall of five hundred feet into the Sutlej. The water, at the end of the past season of drought, which was one of the worst upon record, would have sufficed to generate a minimum of twelve hundred horse power, by means of tur

Simla, to more than double the existing supply, there would, it is estimated, be still energy remaining to light the entire station with electricity. The cost of the scheme, including the delivery of the water into the existing main at the toll bar, and the erection of a cable to convey the electricity for lighting purposes to the station, is roughly twelve lakhs of rupees, a sum considerably less than what it has been proposed to spend upon obtaining an equivalent but less dependable addition to the water supply from the catchment area.

The Sutlej water would be filtered by being drawn automatically into a series of connected wells sunk alongside the river bank. It would then be forced, by a series of four sets of electrically driven pumps, at intervals, one above the other, into tank. From the last of these it would flow by gravitation into Simla. The total lift is over five thousand feet, while the length of the pipe-line from the in-take on the Sutlej to the existing main at the toll-bar is about fifteen miles.

The estimates of cost are based upon actuals expended on analogous work in the Simla hills, and there is no reason to suppose that they would be exceeded. One great advantage of the scheme is that it would obviate the necessity for further denudation of the hillsides for the additional fuel that would be required if the scheme for extending the existing catchment area with its large steam pumping engines were adopted. It would also save the heavy cost which the procuring of such fuel involves. The proposals have been submitted to the Government of India, which is the predominant partner in the affairs of Simla. Its fate will be watched with interest by all who are concerned with the welfare of the place.

ALIBAG NEWS.

Our Alibag correspondent, writing on the 13th inst., says :—Rain has fallen with a vengeance to relieve the distress of the agriculturist. A few days' break will now welcome to enable the transplanted seedlings to take root and prevent their rotting in the water. Mr. R. C. Brown, the present Collector, encourages the High School boys to take part in healthy sports, such as swimming and cricket. The Observatory buildings are complete, and Mr. Moos, the Director of the Observatory, took charge of them from the Engineering Department last June. The Collector is also the Session Judge for Kolaba District during the monsoon months, and he, last week, disposed of a case of arson in which a man, a tailor by caste, was found guilty and was sentenced to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

During the rainy months the Alibag Telegraph Office is first class, that is, it is open day and night. This is done especially for the convenience of the Kennery Light House, which has saved so many ships from being wrecked on the rocks surrounding this mountain Island. The tower of the light-house was raised a year or two ago and the light was improved, but the inhabitants of the villages bordering on the neighbouring shores are worse off for all that. The improved light is shut out from them, while the old light was not. If the metal screen might be so cut up as to allow the light to reach the Varsoli and Thal creeks it would be a great help to poor fishermen who have to ply their tiny ships, "Muchwa" for a livelihood during the night. If our popular Collector be pleased to take this matter into consideration for the convenience of fishermen and the poor in general they will ever be thankful. It may be that the screen is on the sea side a powerful reflector. If so a section cut out of it would meet the case. Cholera and dysentery are prevalent in the town due to sudden changes in the atmosphere as well as, no doubt, to the filthy condition of the localities and want of proper drainage.

It is rumoured that the present Collector is going home on leave in October next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

A match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Baronet Club was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Batting first, the Parsees scored 225 for the loss of seven wickets and declared their innings closed, Colabawalla being not out 100. The Gymkhana were only left with an hour and forty minutes to bat, and put on 129 for the loss of five wickets. Scores :—

BARONET C. C.

Mr F P Colabawalla, not out	100
Mr D M Raja (jun.), b Faviel	44
Mr D M Raja (sen.), b H O Carroll	5
Mr R P Mehernomji, b Lumsden	22
Mr N C Bapasola, b H O Carroll	10
Mr P Messani, b Lumsden	17
Mr P M Pallishwala, b H O Carroll	1
Mr K Irani, b Sale	15
Mr B D Gagrat } Mr M E Pavri } Mr S Mistri } Mr Kapadia } Did not bat.	
Extras	10
*Total	225

* Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lt W F O Faviell, c Bapasola, b Kapadia	0
Lt R M Carroll, c Messani, b Kapadia	32
Mr H Cheetham, c Bapasola, b M Mehernomji	32
Lt A Langhorne, c Mehermomji, b Kapadia	6
Mr J Montea h, not out	15
Lt W F Lumsden, b Kapadia	13
Mr C L H ris not out	1
Mr A H As n } Mr E Priestley } Lt H O Carroll } Capt J H McDonald } Mr E L Sale } Did not bat.	
Extras	26
Total (for 5 wkts)	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BARONET CLUB.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Cheetham	16	8	34	0
Lt Lumsden	13	4	57	1
Lt Faviell	11	0	39	1
Lt B M Carroll	5	1	10	0
Mr Sale	4 2	0	40	3
Lt H O Carroll	13	1	41	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Kapadia	21	3	58	4
Dr Pavri	9	4	9	0
Mr Bapasola	4	1	9	0
Mr Meherhonji	8	2	17	1
Mr Irani	1	0	4	0
Mr Pallishwalla	1	0	8	0

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th August.

1. There will be a General meeting of the members of the Corps in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Tuesday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m.
2. There will be the usual Drill Order Rounds at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 18th instant.

By Order,
T. W. CURRY, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th August.

There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next, the 18th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

"COUNTRY DAMAGED" COTTON.

THE AMERICAN SLUMP.

GILT-EDGED LOANS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

When the underwriter's accounts for current cotton season came to be made up, it will probabaly be found that a record in "country-damage" claims has been established. What this means may be shown approximately by the following calculation, made by a Liverpool merchant. The imports of American cotton, which the risk mainly concerns, into England and Continental Europe, are roughly 6,500,000 bales, which may be assumed to have an insurable value of £65,000,000. It may further be supposed that the proportion of shipments made from the markets of the United States during the months of Angust, September, October, and November, during seasons of normal weather, obtain such good despatch and are made under such favourable climatic conditions that country-damage is a comparatively small item. It is therefore in the later shipments that the country-damage risk occurs. In rainy seasons, however, like the present, it assumes, even early, large dimensions, and at the end of the season becomes so bad as to exceed all average expectations. It must be further borne in mind that as a consequence of the growing wealth of the Southern farmer, the tendency to later shipment of his cotton crop develops, and with this the tendency to increase country-damage. The premium charged for covering the country-damage risk ranges from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent, according to the point of origin of the shipment, being smallest in the Atlantic States, where interior towns are nearer the ports and railroad facilities least inadequate, and largest in the Gulf States, for reverse reasons. Allowing for the fact that a certain proportion of the 6 1-2 million bales shipped to Europe are port-shipped cotton (that is, cotton sent down from interior towns on domestic insurance policies), it may be roughly estimated that the amount of premiums paid on country-damage risk is 3s 6d. per cent. on 5,000,000 bales, worth £10 each—or, say, £87,500 on £50,000,000.

At this point the causes of the damage and the nature of the risk may be considered. The causes are various. The Southern farmer, after picking and ginning his cotton, presses it into a "farmer's bale," technically an "uncompressed bale." If allowed to remain, as it generally is, in rough barns and sheds, and frequently uncovered in the open fields, such cotton readily absorbs moisture. In rainy weather the moisture so absorbed may be very great without apparent injury. We say apparent because the damage is essentially present, and develops rapidly after the bale has been hydraulically compressed for foreign shipment. As an example of this damage, a case has been brought to our notice in which cotton lost in weight during compression 150lb. per bale representing moisture squeezed out by the press. It is not wonderful that serious "country-damage" should result in such circumstances. Then, again, damage is caused or accentuated when the compressed bale is allowed to lie uprotected for days in compress yards or for weeks at railway depots, waiting for cars, or by being carried, contrary to shippers' intentions, in open and not "box" cars without protective sheeting. Year by year this last evil grows, as a result of the disproportionate supply of cars to the rapidly increasing Southern crops of corn and cotton. When the damaged cotton arrives at the European port, the damage has appeared, and the cotton as it stands is "unmerchantable." It needs must be picked, the damaged portion sold for about one-half to two-thirds of its sound value and the depleted bales recovered, at immense aggregate expenditure of labour and material, not to speak of the invisible loss of interest, &c, in the delayed marketing of the cotton. Country-damage in nine cases out of ten is preventable, and therefore a sheer economic waste. And the worst of it is that the present conditions practically place a premium on negligence on the part of planters shippers, and railroads, and hinder reform. An average damage of 20lb. per bale on 1,000,000 bales represents, after all deductions have been made and credit given for the pickings sold, an economic waste of £219,000 when cotton is worth 5 1-2d. A large part of the loss represents the cost of reconditioning the bales. These figures are admittedly only approximate; no definite collective data are available; but it may be doubted whether they are large enough to represent this season's loss. Recently in Liverpool 100 bales of cotton were so badly country-damaged as to make it necessary to pick off 150lb per bale. From another parcel of about 3,500 bales the equivalent of 270 bales, say 8 per cent. or 4 lb. per bale, was picked off and percentage of damaged bales on late-shipped cotton is, as far as we can learn, 8) per cent. But even a loss of £219,000 is sufficiently startling to call for serious consideration on the part of underwriters and the cotton trade in general.

What is the remedy? It goes without saying that the merchant must have the risk protected whilst it exists, cost what it may. His bankers who hold his property as collateral security demand that it shall be properly and fully insured. The only remedy is discrimination in the risk, both as between shippers and between bales. Time was when a certain port in America earned unenviable notoriety for its careless handling of cotton. Discrimination by shippers against that port quickly wrought reformation; and so it would be with country-damage. If underwriters ask from reputable houses with good insurance records, and who have their own men at interior markets and nothing to gain by overlooking country-damage, the same premium has from every irrisponsible shipper in the South, whom it pays to ship his cotton in a damaged state, no reform can be expected. With discrimination between shippers there should also be discrimination between bales. We hold no brief here for the round or the square bale, and offer no opinion as to their relative spinning merits; that is a question for the spinner. But we are assured (and Liverpool underwriters should be able also to confirm the statement) that the claims for country-damage this season (a record one for square-bale cotton) have been infinitesimal on round-bale cotton. The round bales are pressed only once, and that as the cotton comes direct from the fields, and so the main cause of country damage is removed. By discriminating in favour of the densely packed round bale, the insurance companies would, it is argued probably cause a rapid improvement in the packing and also the covering of the square bale. The present wasteful system certainly inflicts loss upon spinners in many indirect ways, and they will be handicapped still further in competition with American spinners if enhanced premiums to cover the country-damage risk be demanded for cotton exported to Europe. In this matter underwriters, merchants, spinners and consumers of cotton have indentical interests, which they would do well collectively to protect.

We have now by mail the opinions of various American financial authorities, published ten days ago, when the Stock Exchange crisis which has produced the series of failures just announced by cable was already in full course of development. There is a singular unanimity in these expressions of opinion as to the main causes of the "slump," with some interesting variations on points of detail. The striking and rather mysterious features of the time were large sale and violent declines, with the fact that the heaviest losses were on the best classes of securities. The explanation which seems most reasonable to the outsider is not overlooked; it was being explicitly stated that important people and the large and wealthy syndicates holding, speculatively, huge quantities of inflated and unmarketable securities in a stringent money market had been compelled to sell their own best investments in order to meet pressing requirements, and so gain time. But a ccording to the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" money is still "discriminating," and there never was a time when a man who "has next to nothing to borrow on" would find greater difficulty in obtaining a loan than at present. On the other hand, there are, it is said, people in New York who have been able to obtain all they asked for at 5 1-2 per cent. for six months for investment in first-class securities at the current low rates. Why this contradiction? A partial explanation offered is that there is always a a class of investors who lose their heads when any excitement in affairs is developed. Plenty of sane, stolid men who as a rule are capable of following the high-class markets downwards or of "averaging" suddenly "run mad" after a long continued decline if anything like popular sentiment is aroused by unusual conditions, such, let us say, as an organised "raid." The public mind having been wrought up to a highly sensitive state in various ways, nothing more is needed than "a bold, defiant, daring bear raid" to induce even phlegmatic people to throw their holdings away. In short, the suggestion is that the latest "slump" on the American stock exchanges has been due to the same spirit and character which possessed the engineer of the cotton corner, and which carried forward to its extreme limit the American bull movement in securities two years ago.

It must not be overlooked that the recent prosperous era has produced all over the United States financial institutions with capital and surpluses the amount of which compared with the position ten years ago indicates extraordinary growth. Their vast accumulations these institutions must "keep occupied." Hence there has been produced a class of speculative operators "who dare"—we quote the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" again—"to run risks never before imagined," be cause they can command almost limitless funds and so possess a power which, if cunningly applied, is, we may all readly agree, "difficult to resist The evidence of this power has come home to those who carry on industry and trade in Lancashire. There has never been a successful cotton corner in the United States before this year. To-day, however, it is (we are told) a mere bagatelle for such men as those commanding the power in question "to carry 200,000 bales or more of cotton," the abstraction of which when consumption is active effects the whole world's markets. A still more novel element in the case is the fact that under the modern financial conditions if the operation is discreetly carried out "success is almost assured." The astonishing boldness of the operators has been their best weapons; it has "kept the cotton market in a fright for the past six months or more putting opposing parties all the time on a run at the nod of these bold operators." The same methods, it is affirmed, are now being used on the American stock exchanges. We must take this to mean that the long-dreaded "money power"—the power of the bankers—is being employed in "raiding" even the best securities. Notwithstanding the great increase of gold supply and of national banks in the United Sates, the money market is stringent. We have, however, to bear in mind that the market is still gorged, according to all the evidence, with unsold securities, new issues held by the syndicates or the promoters for sale as opportunities are presented. Meanwhile the power—even of these same holders—to depress high class securities, not improbably with a view to obtaining them again at low rates for future "booming," is unrestrained.

Amongst the many influences which tended to depress the London Stock Exchange last week, perhaps the most remarkale was the admission forced from the dealers in first class investment stocks that they cannot for the present digest any more. This admission took the form of an informal decision arrived by the various firms which are accustomed to underwrite the issues of colonial and municipal stocks that they are not prepared to do any more underwriting for the present. It is believed that they have been forced to this conclusion by a long series of underwriting disasters, terminating in the recent issue of Brighton Corporation stock, when about four fifths of an undoubtedly well-secured loan, offered at a price which a few years ago would have been considered alluringly cheap, were left on the hands of the underwriters. It is probably unnecessary to explain that underwriting the issue of a loan or any form of security means undertaking to take up or pay for any portion of it that the public does not apply for. The commission earned ranges from the 1 per cent. usually paid to underwriters of gilt-edged securities to the 25 per cent. or more paid, generally in shares, in the case of mining or equally speculative ventures. In days of financial prosperity when the real investor had money to lend, the expense of underwriting a sound issue was seldom thought necessary; but now that a prodigal Imperial expenditure has flooded Capel Court with irreproachable but indigestible securities, the issue of anything short of a British Government loan has to be guaranteed in this expensive manner.

Expensive as it is, it has proved cheaper to the loan issuers than to the underwriters; these latter, in the touching belief that the public was bound to come forward sooner or later and buy gilt-edged securities, have gone on underwriting and to use their own phrase, "getting landed" until the continued deafness of that deaf adder the public has obliged them to stay their hand for the present. They thought that when the war was over and taxation was reduced the investor must grow hungry. Taxation was reduced, but not enough, and the investor's appetite showed no sign of being wheted. Then, when the Bank rate came down to 3 per cent. and money was apparently cheap, it was thought certain that gilt-edged securities must come into favour; but "cheap money" in Lambard street may merely mean financial stagnation, and does not necessarily imply real money waiting for investment. This the underwriters have now discovered.

And thus the whirligig of time brings its revenges, showing us, with a certain acid irony, how much nonsense most people talked about the very artificial success of the Transvaal loan, the huge subscriptions for which were supposed to have demonstrated the futility of those who contended that British credit was in need of repair. It is clear enough now—as was suspected at the time by some of us—that those huge subscriptions were almost entirely "stag" operations, and instead of indicating an enormous mass of capital clamouring for investment, simply showed that there were thousands of people so impecunious that they rushed to earn a sovereign or two by applying for stock that they could not pay for and selling their "results" at a small premium. This decision of the underwriters to underwrite no more at present is ample confirmation of the arguments of those who contended that we had our work cut out for us if we hoped to restore London to its old position as the cheapest market for credit, and that the work had to be done by an ample and active sinking fund which should relieve the investment market of part of its undigested load, and by a drastic reduction of unproductive State expenditure. As for the effect of this decision upon the prices of existing securities, it appears at first sight that they ought to benefit by this turning off of the tap through which the market was being continually flooded. On the other hand it is safe to except that loan issue cannot be stopped altogether—too many colonies and municipalities are in want of money; and if they cannot underwrite their loans, they will have to issue them on terms which compel the real investor to scrape together a subscription somehow. If this is so, and if first-class loans come to market at really tempting prices, they can only have the effect of knocking down the quotations—already very nominal—at which existing securities stand, and a consummation which is devoutly to be desired from the point of view of the investor, but will have an awkward effect upon the assets side of the balance-sheets of those institutions which have not yet drastically written down their securities.

In view of various alarmist statements made in the native press, the public generally will be relieved to learn, says the 'Englishman,' that while there has been a shortage of rain in the western districts of Bengal there are no official reports to show that agricultural prospects have been seriously affected, and they have been improved by the rain which has since fallen. The assertion that famine conditions exist is totally unfounded.

IN THE DAY OF BATTLE

(Concluded from page 4.)

The military strength of the latter Power undoubtedly shows an undoubted deficiency in cavalry, an arm in which Russia, especially in irregular horsemen, is admittedly strong. Japan is doing all she can to make good this deficiency, but an immediate out-break of war would find her compelled to devise some means of coping in the field with Russia's great advantage in this respect. Given Japan's ability to hold her own by sea, it is the opinion of strategical experts that Korea is by no means an easy country to invade from the land, and that there seems to be no reason why Japan should not be able to maintain herself there against very heavy odds if need be.

It has been said that although Japan fought successfully by sea and land against the Chinese, the tables would be turned were she called upon to face a white enemy. How far Russians may properly be considered white is an arguable proposition. But one thing should never be forgotten by those who are too ready to be mesmerized by the vision of her vast expansion—namely, that modern Russia at all events, has done nothing either to prove her prowess in arms or to call for any large amount of repect for the military and warlike efiectiveness of her armed multitudes. She possesses no certificate of either naval or military efficiency, while there undobtedly exists considerable cause for suspicion in this case that quantity is not synonymous with the highest quality.

Last, but not least, of the causes that make for success, the struggle, when it comes, will not be one between two nations each wholly set upon obtaining the victory. On the one side will be a united nation, zealous, patriotic, convinced of the justice of its cause, and resolved to shed the last drop of its blood in the contest. On the other, a selfish, grasping bureaucracy, divorced in sympathy from the main body of its own people, who would welcome its overthrow every white as heartily as the rest of the world. Every Japanese is a patriot throughout, and goes to his service in the army with a feeling of pride. The Russian fights, and when about it fights stolidly, but it is not for his country, and only because he cannot help himself. He lacks that inspiriting incentive which of all moral superiority is of the greatest value, and which is possessed by the Japanese soldier in an exalted degree. Japan has been lying low, but she has not been idle, and when the fateful day arrives she will enter on her task with a vigour, a throughness, and a practical skill which will astonish the Powers of the world.

POISONING IN INDIA.

THE NEW BILL.

The bill introduced the other day into the Supreme Council by Sir Denzil Ibbetson to regulate the sale of poisons in India is a very important measure for the public welfare. For the unusual prevalence of poisoning in India is doubtless mainly attributable to the fact that India is almost the only country in the world where the sale and possession of poison is not restricted by Government, with the result that Arsenic and other poisons can be readily obtained in large quantities in ordinary banyas' shops in every bazaar with practically no restriction whatever except within the town of Bombay where a poison's act has been in force for some years. It is now proposed to make the provisions of the White Arsenic Act of 1899 more stringent and to extend these restrictions to poisons other than arsenic.

Poisoning, with its secret treachery, has from early times been especially ascribed to the East as the favourite mode of removing objectionable persons, and certainly at the present day it is much more common in India and the East than in Europe. The word poison comes from the Latin toto to drink as signifying the common mode of administering a poison namely as a portion or draught. The Indian term Bish is from the Sanskrit to permeate or pervade and denotes the intruding alien and diffusive nature of poison.

The ancient Indian Scriptures contain numerous references to the poisoning of Kings, the doings of professional poisoners and of widespread organised poisoning in almost prehistoric times. In one of the Shastras translated by Dr. Wise in his medicine of the Hindus, it is written, it is necessary for the practitioner to have a knowledge of the symptoms of the different poisons and their antidotes as the enemies of the King, bad women and ungrateful servants mix poison, with food. Susruta, the Indian Hippocrates describes several modes of poisoning in ancient India how the poisons are mixed with food or drink, honey medicine bathing wate, anointing oils eyelash pigments; rsnuff, perfumes or sprinked over clothes, shoes beds, couches, garlands and jewellery, saddles of horses, etc., how poisonous draughts are prescribed as love-charms also the secret poisoning of wells and other drinking water to destroy enemies. The Mahabharat, which is usually ascribed to the 5th or 6th Century, B. C. mentions that Bhim Sen, the Hindu Samson was poisoned by his cousin Durjodhan in revenge for being defeated by him in a duel. In a semi-historical legend of mid-India (the Mudra-rakshasa) it is related that the grandfather of the great emperor Asoka, Chandra Gupta, a contemporary of Alexander, the-Great, sent to the latter monarch in the guise of a present, a fascinating girl who was a poison maiden fed on poison until she was so saturated with venom that her embrace would prove fatal to an ordinary mortal—the mere conception of the idea of such a Borgia-like siren would imply considerable familiarity with poisoning.

Strabo relates that the custom of burning Hindu widows alive on the death of their husbands, i.e., Sati, was introduced as a check against the prevailing custom of Hindu wives poisoning their husbands, so that the wives would have an interest in not being privy to the premature death of their lords.

In Mohamedan times poisoning was a recognized form of capital punishment and was unusually rife in harem intrigues and against political foes and prisoners. Thus Tavernier, in describing his visit to Gwalior, then used as a State prison of the Mohamedans, writes:—Aurungzebe sends any great lord to this place, at the end of nine or ten days he orders him to be poisoned; and this he does that the people may not exclaim against him for a bloody prince. This custom was also pretty generally practised throughout India.

At the present day in addition to the down-right wilful poisoning, homicidal and suicidal, a good deal of what may be called accidental poisoning without intent to actually kill, goes on in the country districts as a result of love and trial by ordeal. Love-charms, often containing a poison, are administered by jealous women or desperate lovers of either sex or the purpose of captivating affection or enthralling the object of their desire. Poison is also sometimes given in India for the baneful purpose of causing not death, but madness.

Experience shows that the poisons used for homicide and suicide in India are very few in number consisting chiefly of arsenic, opium, aconite and a few other indigenous substances—European poisons and alkaloids being only used in a few cases in the cities and larger towns. So it should be all the easier to restrict their sale, and so protect the public from a needlessly wide-spread evil and menace to human life.—L. A. Waddell in the "Englishman."

INVASION BY BANDICOOTS.

An army of bandicoots is reported as advancing across Upper Burma in the direction of the Assam hills, the people fearing a repetition of invasion of 1876-77 for those who have never witnessed the march of these mischievous rodents the sight is worth going some distance to see, says the, "Indian Field." The column advances in close order several yards in width, spreading out when any cultivation is reached. When engaged in the work of depredation they appear to regard with stolid equanimity the gaps made in their ranks by the incessant swooping of eagles and kites who hover over them in flights being equally indifferent to the sticks and stones of human pursuers. The cats and pies that hang on their flanks don't appear to trouble them at all; nothing impedes the march hill tops and ravines are all the same to them and the main body, though reduced by many thousands usually disappears into the asylum of the still heavily timbered ravines in the Garo hills where they disappear. What becomes of them is a mystery, for they never put in an appearance in the plains, and certainly do not return by the same route as they advance.

While camping out on Tunxis Island, Connecticut, a boy in rolling over a stone discovered underneath it a box of wood, partly decayed. Inside was a metal box sealed with wax, and in this box were found a brilliant diamond of large size, a gold bracelet, and a paper giving the whereabouts of further treasure.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION DISMISSED.

ALLEGED IMMORALITY IN A DURGA.

Mr. A. D. Brown, First Class Magistrate at Surat, has delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" published daily in Bombay and his correspondent at Bulsar, Mr. Jehangir Kalabhai Maneckshaw were charged with having defamed Musaji Abdulla and Abdulla Jafur, trustee and custodian respectively of the Durga of Seramsha Pir, near Ghadeshi Tank, Bulsar. Mr. Gulabchund Bhaidass and Mr. Bilpudiwalla, vakils, appeared for the complainants while the defendants were represented by Mr. Barjorjee N. Vakil and Mr. Chunilal Ghandhi. The charge was founded on a letter written by the second defendant and published in the issue of the "Jame-Jamshed" of the 25th April last, describing the practices carried on in the Durga. The imputations complained of in that letter were that the Durga was a disreputable place, that it was regularly frequented by gamblers for gambling, that acts of immorality were constantly committed there and that 'dhatura" was put in the water given to those who came to the shrine.

His Honour in the course of his judgment said some doubt was cast by the defence on the connections of the complainants with the Durga. But there was documentary proof in the shape of sanads to show that one Bapu Abdulla was recognized by Government as manager, and the evidence left little doubt as to the claim of the complainant Musaji to succeed to the position. It was also proved that the second complainant drew the cash allowance paid to the shrine from the Government treasury at Bulsar and it was clear from the evidence that he occupied the position he claimed. The connection of the two complainants with the Durga was therefore such that the article complained of would undoubtedly harm their reputation. But it was quite clear that apart from their connection with the Durga, no imputation whatsoever was made on the private character of the either complainant. Both the complainants admitted that the first defendant was a stranger to them and no private enmity was said to exist between them and the second defendant. The Durga was of the nature of a public institution and any criticism of it made in good faith did not cease to be privileged merely because it happened to affect the reputation of individuals who might not be responsible for the conduct criticised. It could not be disputed that the article was in itself defamatory. The defendants admitted authorship and publication. It simply had to be considered whether their conduct came under either the first or the ninth of the exceptions to section 499. According to the complainants the shrine was one of considerable antiquity and repute. Pious people of all castes and religions came there to pray and make offerings. Evil spirits were cast out and the sick were cured. Gambling and immortality would never be allowed in such a holy place. Dhoonva was practised but it was under the influence of the Pir alone that people Dhoon and simply in order to get free from the evil spirits by which they were possessed. They were given nothing to drink except pure water into which a flower had been put, after this vessel had been turned over the shrine. The ashes of incence burnt at the shrine were not put in the water, but might be given to the sick for external application.

His Honour after going through the evidence adduced on behalf of either party, proceeded to remark that the evidence of the three of the witnesses called for the defence left no doubt that what the other witnesses merely suspected concerning the morality of the place was a real fact, and made it unnecessary for the court to proceed further with the case or to hear the other witnesses cited for the defence. The Court did not believe that the place was regularly used for gambling or that "dhatura" or any other drug was put into the water drank by those who Dhoon. These charges against the Durga were not proved. Though the circumstances under which the water was given might be suspicious it appeared to be a scientific fact that the effect of Dhoonva could be produced without drugs. But, on the other hand while some of those who visited the Durga might have gone there to pray or with an honest belief that they would be cured, his Honour was convinced that the majority went simply for the sake of an excitement which was not religious. Their primary object was to take part in or watch a disgraceful exhibition of "Dhoonva" as practised at this durga. Dhoonva was in no sense a religious exercise. It demoralised those who took part in it and conduced to immorality. Though the complainants might not be responsible for it, the place was undoubtedly disreputable. It would have saved much time and expense, if the accused had been in a position to prove this at the time when the article was published, but it had now been shown conclusively that rumour and suspicion were based on fact. The court therefore found that, though the statements concerning gambling and the use of "Dhatura" were not proved to be true the article as a whole was written and published in good faith for the public good, while the statements concerning the immorality of the place were substantially correct. The author of the article and the editor of the "Jame-Jamshed" had done a service to the public in exposing evils which should certainly be stopped. The court acquitted the defendants.

A PROPERTY GAMBLE AT RANGOON.

The gamble in houses and lands in town has now collapsed and the participants are counting their gains and losses. The principal gainers have been Government, in the form of increased stamp revenue, and brokers, in the form of commission. Many of the so-called sales were not genuine, the would-be purchaser depositing a few thousand rupees to be confiscated by the seller in case the balance of the purchase money was not paid within a stated time. In others, the transfers were genuine, but in many of these a deposit only was made, a promissory note being given for the balance, the purchaser hoping to secure a new purchaser to relieve him of the liabilities he had undertaken and give him a profit on his "deal." Of course, there were also a number of purchases where houses and lands were sold and the fully purchase money paid, but these were the exception. The game was a merry one while it lasted but now the "sore heads" have arrived. Some of the latest participators in the gamble are in the unenviable position of having paid, or promised to pay, prices on which, even under the most favourable circumstances imaginable, they can never hope to receive a return in the form of rental at all equivalent, for example, to the interest paid by the banks on fixed deposits. A heavy fall in the prices of houses and lands has, of course set in, but when the wreckage of the storm has been swept aside, normal prices will again prevail, prices which are bound to advance steadily year by year with the growth of the city.—"Rangoon Gazette."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN RANGOON.

One of the most daring robberies heard of in Rangoon for several years occurred the other evening about 8-30 in Mogul Street, when three Burmans, Maung Bwa, Maung Chit Myin, both brokers of Moulmain, and Maung Tun Lin, were held up in a gharry by six other Burmans. The three were driving up Mogul Street, when near the Chulia Mosque, six men sprang out and two caught hold of the pony's head and two on either side of the gharry opened the doors and three of the robbers jumped in side and each attacked a man, One of the thieves only was armed, with a small clasp knife, and he attacked Maung Bwa, and removed from his hand a ring set with eight diamonds and one ruby, valued at Rs. 800; another relieved Maung Chit Myin of twenty sovereigns and the third man snatched at Maung Tun Lin's watch and chain to which was suspended a gold mohur. The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,200 The three victims were so taken by susprise and so scared that they did not cry out either during the robbery or when the men were leaving, but told the gharry driver to take them to the Police Station. He took them to the Pabyedan Station and while they were inside reporting the matter, the gharry-walla drove off. On Saturday the police arrested five Burmans who had been seen at the corner of Fraser and Mogul Streets just before the robbery took place. The police are investigating the case. Close to where the robbery occurred is a large coolie barracks occupied by a great number of men, but none of these are able to give any information.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accident," in the case of a boy named Fletcher, found at the bottom of the Swintons Lancashire public baths. He was believed to have gone home after bathing two hours, but must have entered the water again in the temporary absence of his brother, an attendant. His body was recovered when the bath was being emptied at night.

CALCUTTA'S DRINK PROBLEM.

STARTLING STATEMENTS.

Meetings of various Temperance Societies are held in Calcutta at regular intervals, their main purpose being to proclaim the benefit of total abstainence from various points of view. On Wednesday evening, however, in the Union Chapel Hall, a meeting, which was very largely attended was held, differing considerably from any that have hitherto been held in the City. The aim which the promoters have in view was set forth by Mr. J. A. Galloway who presided. He referred to the necessity felt by temperance workers to first of all enquire closely into the existing conditions under which the liquor traffic was conducted in Calcutta. A small Committee had already made some progress in investigating several aspects of the problems as to what alcoholic drinks were in demand? Who were the drinkers? Where did they drink? Some of them felt that their first duty was to deal with the Drink Problem as it affected the European community, but they had found questions of such vital importance pressing for solution, affecting the native population, they could not defer consideration of them. Their first and foremost desire was to secure a mass of information, which, they knew could be absolutely relied upon.

THE QUALITY OF THE LIQUOR.

Mr. H. H. Mann, B.Sc., read a report of a most important character dealing with the quality of the liquor sold in Calcutta in native grogshops. Samples had been purchased in various districts—Hastings, Kidderpore, Corings Bazar, College Street, Radha Bazar and submitted to Dr. Schulten for analysis. Other samples had also been submitted from Assam. Although several deleterious constituents had been found in the samples submitted, Mr. Mann stated that he had only been able to deal with the alarming proportions of fusel oil nearly all the samples contained. He remarked on the statements which had been made that the quality of the fusel oil could not be determined, and said that speaking as a chemist he could assure his audience that the methods which had been used with these samples under reference were absolutely reliable, and that whilst it might not be possible to agree as to the effects of drinking fusel oil, there was no real difficulty in ascertaining the quantity present in any given sample. As regards its injurious effects he quoted several eminent European chemists' opinion and to show that no doubt existed in the minds of certain Governments he instanced the recent action of Belgium in fixing a maximum percentage of fusel oil to proof spirit above which liquor was not to be sold. This maximum was equal to 100 grains per gallon of proof spirit, a fact he asked his audience to bear in mind when he gave the figures of liquor distilled in India. Even this maximum was regarded as much too high by many authorities. On the West Coast of Africa (Lagos) similar action to that taken in Belgium was under discussion. The figures given of country spirits were

TRULY STARTLING,

the quantities of fusel oil ranging from 54 grains to 492 grains per proof gallon for the Calcutta samples and to 933 grains per gallon in the case of Assam samples. The quantity of fusel oil in well-made Scotch or Irish whisky were stated to be equal to from 40 to 60 grains per proof gallon. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Mann were that a case had been made out for action in regard to the necessity for ensuring that if alcoholic liquors were to be sold, and a huge revenue obtained from their sale, they should be as pure as possible; this is certainly not even attempted at present. The out-still system of Assam would have to go, if the Government were convinced that they should see that the quality of the liquor was such as to produce the least painful results. The supervision of the Government Distillery in Calcutta, which was now only a supervision as to the quantity of alcohol produced, would have to be one of quality also. The first step was the fixing of the maximum quantity of fusel oil in any liquor offered for sale. The appointment of a special officer to investigate as to the best means for improving native method of distillation was also recommended. That in the face of the disclosure that the drink sold to Mill workers and others in Calcutta and to the coolies of Assam contained an injurious element twenty times in excess of that in European alcoholic drinks no action would be taken, he declined to believe, but it rested with those he was reluctantly leaving behind for a time, to press the matter to a successful issue.

Rev. Herbet Anderson then spoke of the methods adopted by himself and other members of the Committee to secure information, and he gave a number of interesting facts he had elicited during the course of his enquries. He and a colleague had on one occasion spent nearly two hours during a shower of rain inside a grogshop. He had found the license holders quite ready to speak quite frankly as to their experience, and the opinion of one who had been thirteen years in the business was that

DRINKING HABIT WAS STEADILY INCREASING.

Their investigation as to the classes in which the habit was most prevalent could not be regarded as sufficiently exhaustive to enable any conclusive opinion being expressed. He was most anxious they should avoid endangering the value of this work by hastily formed conclusions on insufficient data. So far it appeared that Hindus and Mohomedans frequented the grogshops in about the same proportion as they were to be found in any given locality. They had noticed a number of women customers and though he was thankful to say they had not seen any children drinking in the grogshops, they frequently went in to purchase liquor for outside consumption. The most popular time for drinking to be Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The quantities purchased varied from drinks costing 2 pice to 8 annas. He was often surprised to see individuals whose wealth would be computed by an on-looker in pice spend 12 annas before leaving a shop.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, congratulating the Committee on the earnestness and sanity with which they had prosecuted their enquiries, and bidding them go forward on the lines on which they had started.—"Indian Daily News."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 13th and 14th Silver Spoon Competitions for the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning the 15th August. At 200 yards some very good score were made, Corpl. Powell and Lce Corpl. Lillywhite G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers heading the list with a possible 28, these being followed by the scores of 27 and three of 26. At 300 yards a shower of rain came on and the shooting was not up to the standard although four scores of 25 were made. The next shoot will be at 500 and 600 Yards on Saturday next, the 22nd August. The following are the scores :—

	Score 200 yds.	
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28	a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles

THE BAREILLY COLLEGE.

THERE can be no doubt that the Government has acted wisely in giving a period of grace to the Bareilly College Committe. From an abstract point of view the Government would have been justified in closing the College at any time during the last decade. The College funds were insufficient, and its classes crowded out the high school classes. Efforts to raise the money that was required to put the College in a state of efficiency have hitherto been abortive, and there was every reason to believe that the people of Rohilkhand did not love the institution sufficiently to put their hands in their pockets. The orders of the 30th May, which have been so much discussed, were certainly called for and they may prove to have been the saving of the College. Apparently nothing short of an ultimatum would have stirred the people of Rohilkhand to take action. The results of those orders were immediate; a considerable sum has been raised on short notice. It is true that this sum is only about one-third of what is required of the minimum on which Government very properly insists, and which is not more than was recognised as the indispensable minimum by the original Committee some twenty years ago. But the public feeling which has been aroused certainly lends colour to the contention that if time be allowed, the money will be raised. In the circumstance it would have been impolitic and harsh to shut up the College which owes its existence, precarious though it be, to a real desire on the part of some classes of the people for higher education. On other and wider grounds such a course would have been most unwise. Very mistakenly, but without doubt, the educated classes in Provinces are under the impression that Government wishes to check the growth of English education, and that the Universities Commission was an expression of that wish. Nothing, we are convinced, could be further from the fact, but assuredly the peremptory closing of the Bareilly College would have turned this impression into conviction. The patience of Sir James La Touche and his readiness to help with a Government contribution were, therefore, wise and statesmanlike, and should have the best possible effect. They ought to show the suspicion that their suspicions are unfounded, that the Government is not less anxious than they are for the spread and improvement of higher education and that its efforts are directed to help them along the road which they wish to travel, but cannot travel alone. It now rests with the people of Rohilkhand to find the money. The Division is not a rich Division, but the sum required is not large. It can easily be raised, as is admitted on all sides, if there is anything like a general desire to keep the College. Although some of the defenders of the College deal in exaggerated statements there seems good ground to hope that public feeling is sufficiently strong to produce the funds. But it is certain that the Committee will have to put their shoulder to the wheel. It is not enough to talk of the antiquity of the institution or its long hold upon the public benevolence; nor is it accurate to do so. The College has, in fact, had a most chequered career. It was drafted on the old Bareilly School a school which was not founded until 1839 and was by no means the first of Anglo-vernacular schools; and College classes were not added until 1850 or 1851. They were closed in 1877 for want of attendance. In the early eighties some of the leading citizens of Rohilkhand started a movement to endow a College and Sir Alfred Lyall ever ready to assist spontaneous movements in favour of higher education lent them the support of official favour. That these disinterested efforts were not completely successful is the cause of the difficulties in which the College now is. There is no getting over these facts, but they need not be the cause of discouragement. Times are changing and new hopes are springing up. We wish the Committee all success in their labours. It would be a thousand pities to let an institution like the Bareilly College disappear and something more than the College is at stake namely the reputation of the community for earnestness in the cause of higher education.—"Pioneer."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 17.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For directions and costs on Special Commissioners Report.

883.00—Mantri B and N—Pandurinath Balkrishna vs Shantaram Balkrishna and others—Little and Co and M B and N.

For hearing on exceptions to Special Commissioners Report

684.02—Captain and V—Abdul Rahim bin Mohidin Saheb Barray vs Hisamoodin bin Mahomed Hossein Barray and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530-01—Likabit and D—Meghjee Jairam Naranjee vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and other—Makardas and Co.

580-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and others—Makardas and Co.

210,02—Madhavji and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jaglivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

490-01—Wadia and G—Heerji Bhojraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mansookhlal B and N.

626-02—R P Mehta—Gunpal Gyndo vs Bhimji Raolbalji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455-01—J P Dastoor—Peeraji Bhewbha vs Luxman Heebati.

794-01—Tyabji D and Co—Waghji Becher and another vs Bai Luxmibai widow and others—Mulji B and E.

640-02—Smitham B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Manusham Purootam and others—Tyabji D and Co.

619-02—Harilal and D—Canji Narna vs Madhowram Mathuradas—Tyabji D and Co.

383-08—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondural Bhivulker vs Narotam Anandji—Payne and Co.

72-03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bhisairal Kastoormal—Wadia and G.

151,02—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla and M.

423,01—Khanderao S and I—Vasantrao Pradhanrao vs Anandrao Gangtrao and others—Little and Co.

723,01—Smitham B and N—Hajee Khanoo Moosa vs Tulkchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Hirjee vs Jairam Hurjee and others—Kanga and P—Part heard.

68 01—Bicknell M and M—Shiroobai Pragdas and another vs Sadcover widow and another.

76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shiruthon Pragdas and another vs Sadcover widow.

478 00—Wadia and G—Velji Anandji vs Sakarbai widow and other sNana and H.

117-02—92—In person—Dayakoribai widow vs Parwatibai widow and others—In person.

346-03—Payne and Co—Haji Suleman Abdool Wahed vs Melman Haji Moosa Suleman and another.

333-02—Payne and Co—Shevaskarer Gangaji and other vs Jehangir Maneckji Contractor—Pestonji R and K.

692 01—Mansookhlal J and N—Anwarkhan Haji Hoosein Khan vs Shaik Oosman Ally and others—K D Shroff.

353 01—Daptary and F—Bhugvan Kuka and others vs Bai Chhitrali widow and others—Chitnis M and M.

24 02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shivji vs Govind Visram and others—Unwalla and P.

201-02—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Norwich Union Fire Assurance Society—Craigie L and O.

293-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Craigi L and Co.

357-02—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

322-02—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj singji vs Norwich Union Fire Assurance Society—Craigi L and Co.

902-02—Nicol olson and F—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs. The Municipal Corporation for Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

254-02—K D Shrop—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhatt Vaishbram Ruttneswar and others—Bhashanker K and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others—Craigie L and O.

7303—Payne and Co—N C Macl od vs Pranjivandas Calidandas and others—Ardeshier H D and Co.

876,01—Mantri B and N—Jagjivan Lukhmidas and others vs Gopal Lalchund and others—Udwalla and P—Part heard.

229.02—In person—Gomibai widow vs Oza Fromji Gokuldas.

216,03—Dikshit and D—Pragji Soorji vs Iranjivan Tuljaram—Little and Co.

221,03—Edgelow G and W—Sapoorji Sorabji Dubash vs Edulji Dinaba Engineer—Mulla and M.

232,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kaliandas Ramji and other vs Angustin Bruel—Crawford B and Co.

275,03—Payne G S and M—H H the Hon'ble Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan vs The National Bank of India Limited—Little and Co.

188,03—Payne and Co—Framjee Dorabjee vs Mirza Alli bin Mirza Mahomed Selih and another—Tyabjee and Co.

162,03—Madhowjee and V—Jeram Laljee vs Veerbai widow—Payne and Co.

SOME months ago we noticed the falling off in the demand for and manufacture of Burmese umbrellas, says the "Rangoon Gazette,' most people in Rangoon who formerly used them, now use the more costly but more lasting cloth umbrellas from Europe or Japan. The Burmese paper umbrella used to cost six or eight annas whilst from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2, is paid for the cheap European or Japanese article. A Kangra Valley correspondent in an Indian contemporary says that in the heavy rains there the best protection is a sort of very primitive native umbrella covered with leaves, which may be purchased in the bazzar for two annas each.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

THE King and Queen met with a very cordial reception from all classes of the people in Ireland.

IN DUBLIN.

On July 24 the King inspected the Guinness Trust buildings, as well as the Corporation buildings for the poor. Afterwards he paid a visit to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he was received by the Dean (Dr. Bernard) and the Canons, the Deans of Tuam and Clogher being also present. Ten choristers wearing ties of St. Patrick's blue over their cassocks, lined the north aisle. In their address the Chapter reminded the King of his installation as a Knight of St. Patrick in the cathedral, and said that his banner still hung in the choir:—"The severance of legal connection," they added, between Church and State in Ireland has not altered the sentiment of attachment to your Majesty's Throne and person which was cherished by no class more warmly than by the members of our capitular body. The King made a gracious reply.

In the afternoon the King and Queen paid a visit to Maynooth, which—on account of the Pope's death—was of a private character. No military escort was in attendance. In the absence of Cardinal Logue, who had gone to Rome for the Conclave, Archbishop Walsh, supported by 15 other prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, all in robes of State, received their Majesties. The address with which he was presented expressed the gratification of the King's Roman Catholic subjects at his visit to the late Pope, and added that they were deeply touched by the words of condolence on the death of his Holiness which the King had lately uttered. In reply, his Majesty spoke of Maynooth as famous for the training of devoted men to the office of the ministry throughout his dominions, and of the Irish people as having contributed much to the strength and honour of the empire, and brought admirable gifts of mind and heart to the enrichment of our national life.

The King and Queen also visited the depot of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Queen visited the Hospice for the Dying at Harold's Cross, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

AN NEWTOWNARDS.

The King and Queen left Dublin on July 25, for Newtownards. As they drove to the railway station they were heartily cheered by thousands of school children, who were assembled for a fete in Phœnix Park, Their Majesties' carriage was stopped, while the Queen was presented with a bouquet by two little barefooted children. All along the route crowds had assembled, and much enthusiasm was displayed. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught took leave of their Majesties at the Railway station, but the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Dudley accompanied the King and Queen, Before leaving Dublin his Majesty gave 1,000l to the poor of the city. Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary, addressed a letter to the Lord Lieutenant, saying that the King desired to convey to all his people in Dublin his Majesty's deep appreciation of the loyalty and affection with which he and the Queen have been surrounded, adding that every incident has but confirmed their belief that the inhabitants might confidently look forward to blessings commensurate with the keenness of their intelligence and the warmth of their hearts.

Their Majesties arrived at Newtownards at 20 minutes to three o'clock, at all points of population along the railway, large numbers of persons gathered and, in addition to the universal cheers, the National Anthem was sung at various places. Groups also gathered in the fields to greet the passage of the royal train. After arriving at Mount Stewart, the King visited Lord and Lady De Ros at Old Court, Strangford.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Mount Stewart on July 25, to meet their Majesties the King and Queen:—The Primate of Ireland and Miss Alexander, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Lord and Lady Arthur Hill, the Lord Mayor of Belfast and Lady Dixon, Major-Gen, and Mrs. Montgomery, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton (second in command Channel Fleet), Capt. Sir R. Poore, aide-de-camp, H.M.S. Jupiter, Capt, G. Neville, H.M.S, Mars, and Flag-Capt. S. H. Carden, H.M.S, Magnificent.

On Sunday morning, July 26, their Majesties attended Divine service in the private chapel at Mount Stewart. The Rev. Oliver Goldsmith, rector of Gray Abbey, was the officiant, and the Archbishop of Armagh preached the sermon. Their Majesties took tea with the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin at Clandeboye.

The following had the honour of being invited to dinner at Mount Stewart to meet the King and Queen:—The High Sheriff of county Down and Mrs. Hughes, Lord and Lady Dunleath, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Col. and Mrs. Sharman Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar Buller, Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (senior officer in command of the Channel Fleet), Rear-Admiral W. H. Fawkes (rear-admiral commanding the cruiser squadron), Commodore Sir A Berkeley Milne- Bart., aide-de-camp; Capt, A. C. Clarke, H.M.S, Prince George; Flag-Capt. H. E. Thomas, H.M.S, Majestic; Flag-Capt. C. E. Madden H.M.S, Good Hope; Lieut.-Col. H. Fenwick, Capt. the Hon. R. Ward, Lieut. the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks, and Lieut the Duke of Roxburghe, Royal Horse Guards.

ARRIVAL AT BELFAST.

The King and Queen, who were accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived in Belfast from Mount Stewart at noon on July 27, and were enthusiastically welcomed by enormous crows of people who had assembled from all the surrounding districts. At the railway station an address of welcome was presented by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, which the King acknowleged. A long series of other addresses were presented by representatives of various churches, local authorities, commercial and other bodies, and to these his Majesty made a collective reply. The cheers which followed the close of the address having subsided, their Majesties, in fine weather, proceeded to their next engagement—the unveiling of the Queen Victoria memorial statue, facing the new Town Hall, which is now in course of erection. Their Majesties drove up between tiers of cheering citizens, and upon arrival Sir James Henderson, Sir James Musgrave, and Mr. S. S. Millin were presented. The King touched a button, and the drapery which covered the statue flew apart.

On the way to the new Royal Victoria Hospital, which his Majesty next opened, the King and Queen were received with great cheering everywhere along the route. At one point there had been accommodated on a large stand a considerable body of Crimean and other veterans, who gave their Majesties a rousing reception. The carriage stopped, and a little girl on behalf of the veterans, presented the Queen with a handsome bouquet.

On reaching the hospital the royal party were received at the entrance lobby by the Lord Mayor and Mrs. Pirrie. A contingent of the Inniskillings were drawn up outside the hospital, while inside the grounds of the hospital the Boys' Brigade of Belfast were given a conspicuous position. As their Majesties walked up to the door the crowds greeted them with the utmost cordiality. An address was presented in which loyalty to the Throne was expressed, the necessity for further hospital accommodation pointed out, and thanking his Majesty for performing the opening ceremony, and for naming one of the wards after the late Duke of Clarence.

ROYAL SPEECH.

His Majesty read the following reply:—I thank you for the loyal and hearty welcome which you tender to the Queen and myself, and for the opportunity which you have given us of visiting an institution which has for me a personal interest because of its associations with the memory of my beloved mother, and after the proceedings of to-day with the memory of our ever to be lamented son. My previous visits to Belfast have made me familiar with its medical charities, among which this institution has always held a prominent place It was therefore with much interest that I listened to your noble record of successful work done within the walls of the old hospital, and of your accounts of the spontaneous generosity of your fellow-citizens which has placed you in a position to carry on that work with increased efficiency in the future. I conclude by heartily re-echoing your hope that the new hospital may be even more successful than the old in the alleviation of human suffering and the advancement of medical science.

Their Majesties then received Mr. and Mrs. Pirrie and several others who have taken a prominent part in the erection of the hospital. Subsequently they had luncheon with the Lord Mayor at the Town Hall, and later visited an agricultural show at Balmoral.

In the evening the royal party embarked on board the Royal yacht at Bangor, en route for Londonderry.

AT LONDONDERRY.

The King and Queen landed from the royal yacht at Buncrana on July 28, and again met with a most loyal welcome. After receiving an address from the magistrates of Donegal, to which the King made a cordial reply, their Majesties proceeded by rail to Londonderry. Here they were received by the Mayor and Corporation and a great gathering of the population. Numerous addresses were presented and suitably acknowledged. The royal party drove through the city, which was beautifully decorated, and after being entertained at luncheon in the Guildhall, visited the infirmary, where the King laid the foundation-stone of a new building, and Brooke Park, where the King and Queen each planted a tree in commemoration of their visit. Their Majesties then retured to Bunorana and re-embarked in their yacht, which left in the evening for the journey round the west coast.

The King and Queen on July 29, continued their tour in the royal yacht round the north-west coast of Ireland, and arrived in Killery Harbour. Their Majesties landed at Bundoran, and in the course of the afternoon made a motor-car trip in the neighbourhood, visiting several of the cabins of the peasantry.

The Queen has sent to the Lord Lieutenant a gift of 500l. for the poor of Ireland.

IN CONNEMARA.

The King and Queen remained on board their yacht in Killery Harbour on Wednesday night Yesterday morning the royal party landed at Leenane Pier and received addresses from the people of Connemara and the magistrates of County Mayo. Their Majesties then drove in their motor car through some of the wildest and most picturesque parts of Connemara, arriving at Recess shortly after 1 p, m Here they had a most enthusiastic welcome from a crowd gathered from all parts of the district. After lunching and visiting some marble quarries in the neighbourhood their Majesties left by train for Galway, where they had a very hearty reception and where more addresses were received and acknowledged. In the evening the royal party returned to the yacht

RAILWAY DISASTER AT GLASGOW.

FIFTEEN EXCURSIONISTS KILLED.

HEART RENDING SCENES.

A TERRIBLE railway disaster occurred at St. Enoch Station, Glasgow, about eight o'clock on the morning of July 27! A train carrying a large number of returning excursionists from the Isle of Man, when running into the station, did not slow up enough, and dashed into the buffers with terrific force. The engine and the two leading coaches were badly damaged—the carriages being telescoped.

The first report received said that six people had lost their lives, but later investigation showed that the disaster was more serious than was supposed. It is now certain that fifteen people have been killed, while twenty-five have been injured. A whole family is among the killed.

An idea of the force of the impact may be gathered from the position of the two telescoped carriages, which were interlocked, the second one having forced itself half-way through the other.

The Central News Glasgow correspondent says; The train was filled with happy holiday-makers, who had returned from a week or a fortnight's stay in the Isle of Man. Many of the poor victims are well bronzed with the sun, and the sight of these—many of them little children—crying in agony tried the feelings of the on-lookers to the highest degree, many of them weeping at the pathetic picture.

The train which met with disaster was a special from Ardossan packed with a large number of holiday-makers, who had landed at the port from the Isle of Man steam packet. The train, which was very heavily freighted was due at St. Enoch's at eight o'clock in the morning. Everything went well until the train arrived at St. Enoch's Station. It was being brought up alongside No. 8 platform, and the passengers were preparing to alight, many of them standing on their feet and taking their wraps and bags in their hands. Instead of pulling up as the passengers had anticipated, the engine ran with great force into the buffers at the end of the platform.

A terrible and almost indescribable scene ensued. The passengers who were standing were overthrown, many being dashed with force against the woodwork of the carriage. The first two coaches were telescoped, and these unfortunately were well filled with passengers.

VICTIMS SHOCKINGLY MUTILATED.

Doctors were hastily summoned, and all the officials at the station devoted their energies to taking out the dead and the maimed passengers. The spectacle was heartrending and sickening. Some were removed minus their limbs and all the dead were shockingly mutilated. Ten were killed on the spot and of the injured some were so shockingly hurt that very little hope was entertained of their recovery. All the wounded were conveyed to the infirmary.

Dr. Lochhan, the casualty surgeon for the Central Division states that he had never seen such a sight as he witnessed. He could not help being much affected. Looking into a compartment he saw two women and two little children lying dead. Fortunately there was a sufficient staff to cope with the work. The wounds inflicted were dressed temporarily and the sufferers then conveyed as speedily as possible to the railway infirmary. The Railway officials and police who had been trained in ambulance work all rendered efficient aid. The dead were carefully covered, and carried to the waiting-room.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The cause of the railway accident has been partially explained. The excursion train was looped into one of the short platforms, No. 8. The engine-driver, in the belief that his train was to go alongside one of the longer platforms, had not sufficiently slackened his speed. It was impossible at the last moment to pull up, and the engine ran with a terrific crash on to the buffers.

The passengers in the other carriages ran to help the injured, while ambulances and doctors were hastily summoned. So complete was the wreckage that some of the dead had literally to be cut out of the wreckage of the coaches.

The injured and dead mostly belonged to the working classes, and the train was unusually heavy, as it brought back the last of the Glasgow Fair holiday seekers. The dead as they lay in the waiting-room present a sad spectacle.

By eleven o'clock much of the debris had been cleared. The engine of the train escaped with little or no damage. The whole of the damage to the train was confined to the two foremost carriages.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

Fifteen people lost their lives, and the over fifty were injured, twenty of them seriously.

The list of the killed, as far as they have been identified, is as follows; William Hunter, house painter, aged 40, residing at 14, Great Oganstreet; Marion James, aged 33, residing at 47, Oswald-street; Robert Jamess, 35, same address; George E. Dorroub, 25, draughtsman, residing at 97, Byres-road; Charles Wilson, (30), of 29 Simpson-street, Glasgow, his wife (aged 30); their boy, Charles (aged four years), and their girl Mary (aged seven years); Hannah Paterson (34), of 100, Watt-street, Glasgow; Jeanie McEwan of Glasgow; Mary Duff, Bell-s reet, Calton (Glasgow; Alexander Knutt, Butterbiggings-road, Glasgow; Bella Carmichael, address unknown. Two others not identified.

The following were among the injured:—Edward Archard, of Combley Park-street, Dennistoun. Robert Anderson, of Hill-street, Springburn Glasgow; James Silvie, Forrest-street, Airdrie. J. S. Stark, Blair-hill, Coatbridge; George Priestley, of 9, Glen-view, Paisley; William Gilford (21), Airdrie; Duncan Darrach, Norfolk-street, Glasgow; George Kenneth, Rupert-street, Glasgow; Peter Sexton, Merkland-street, Partick; John Smith, Montgomery-street, Kelvinside; Peter Turnbull, Richmond-street, Aberdeen; John Scott Shaw, of Springburn; Jeanie Carmichael, Napiershall-street, Glasgow; Mrs. Hisen, Hampden-street, Glasgow; Bella Wilson, Simpson-street, Glasgow; Mrs. Darroch, Sussex-street, Glasgow; James Brown, Gallowgate, Alexander Wood, Deer Park, Toll-cross William Gilford, Airdrie Samuel Knox (44), of 323, Stirling-road, Glasgow back injured, and his sister Matilda (aged 32), Elizabeth O'Brien (43), of 37, Kingsmuir-st, Glasgow; Robert Prince (25), of 740, Rutherglen road Glasgow; and Elizabeth Kirkwood (13), of the same address.

By two o'clock all the bodies lying at the station had been identified, with the exception of a young woman about twenty-five years of age. A pathetic scene was witnessed at the identification of Charles Wilson's warehouse man, whose wife and their two children, aged seven and four, have perished with him.

SAD HOSPITAL SCENES.

The Glasgow Royal Infirmary, whither the injured were taken, has been the scene of many sad spectacles. A representative of the Press Association was conducted through the various wards by Dr. Thom. On one bed lay a poor fellow with one of his legs already amputated and suffering from other injuries. He appeared to be sensible, but to be suffering from inexpressible pain. In another bed lay a woman suffering from compound fractures of both legs. Another sufferer was moaning for "Water! water!" and all received most sympathetic attention in order that their pain might be relieved as much as possible. Shortly before one o'clock, Alexander Knutt, of Butterbiggins-road Glasgow, died in the infirmary raising the casthroll to fourteen.

Samuel McShee, who was covered with blood, but escaped without a scratch, states that he was in a smoking compartment of the second carriage. When the crash came the door flew open, and he was thrown on to the platform, but for which he must have been killed. He at once assisted in the rescue of those who were pinned in, and stimulants were administered to the imprisoned injured.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

WITH THE EMPEROR'S COMPLIMENTS.

BERLIN, July 27 "Times."—In connection with the arrangements for which the vessels of some German transoceanic passenger services will in future make Dover a port of call, the German Emperor has sent a congratulatory telegram to Herr Berlin, the managing director of the Hamburg-American Line. After expressing his pleasure at the success which attended the first visit of the Prinz Sigismund to Dover, his Majesty says:—

With the inclusion of Dover (among the ports of call) a wish which reached me from the English side has been fulfilled, and its fulfilment will undoubtedly assist to develop further and to render more close the friendly relations which exist in so many respects between the two nations.

Sir William Crundall, deputy-chairman of the Dover Harbour Board, of which the Marquess of Salisbury is chairman, received from the German Emperor the following telegram:—

I hear from Mr. Billin that the first experience of landing by one of the great steamers of the Hamburg-American Line at the new pier in Dover has been a complete success. Accept my best congratulations for this result, which gives me great pleasure, the more as I know the choice of Dover as a landing place for the ships of the Hamburg-American Line is in the first instance due to your suggestion. I send you my best wishes for the future of the new great harbour of Dover, and I hope the frequent visits of German steamers will contribute to develop our commercial relations more and more.—William I. and R.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The following selected extracts relate to the visit of French Deputies to London:—

Paris, July 24 (Reuter).—The "Temps" in an article on Anglo-French relations, refers to the replies of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain to the speech of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant at the dinner given to the French senators and deputies at the House of Commons. The journal says:—

"What conclusion is to be drawn from these official utterances? Only this, that the British Government is at the present moment in an excellent mood (1) to settle directly all points at issue susceptible of settlement; (2) to submit to arbitration those points, which, after discussion, may not be susceptible of direct settlement; (3) to elaborate a draft treaty relative in the future to all differences at their inception. It is necessary that at every point where we have something to give or to defend at every point where the intelligence and activity of our diplomacy can find something to throw into the scale, we should be prepared beforehand for a system of concessions. Without a doubt the British colonists will carry more weight every day in the general policy of the empire. That is where public attention, and especially enlightened vigilance, will be required."

The "Figaro" says; The arbitration festivities are being celebrated in London with a brilliancy which surpasses the boldest hopes and with a spontaneity of sympathy which we note with pleasure. The entente cordiale is in people's minds, it will soon pass into deeds.

The London correspondent of the "Matin" telegraphed to his paper on July 25:—"I am authorised to state that the Sovereign of the British Empire and all his most influential counsellors of to-day and yesterday, have adhered to the principles of arbitration. The sentiments of King Edward on this matter are well known, and in recent conversations Mr. Balfour, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Asquith, and other English Statesmen have pronounced in favour of the principle advocated by the French group, of which M. d'Estournelles de Constant is the president. Our French legislators who have come to England to advance the propaganda in the cause of universal peace have the right to be proud of and satisfied with the results obtained. Their stay in England has undoubtedly caused the public opinion of the British Empire to pronounce in favour of arbitration. That is a fact of which it is difficult to exaggerate the importance."

Paris, July 23 (Times).—To-day's "Siecle" publishes an article on the recent visit of French senators and deputies to England by M. de Lanessan, the ex-Minister of Marine. It dwells in a very hopeful spirit upon the decisive progress made on that occasion, which in M. de Lanessan's opinion, has inaugurated, not only a new era in the relations of the two countries, but a new phase in the history of diplomacy. Neither Ministers for Foreign Affairs nor Ambassadors took an active part in that assembly yet the meeting at Westminster on the 22nd inst. was of considerable importance for international policy, in a country like England, where he says, public opinion has for centuries exerted a preponderant influence on the conduct of foreign affairs the views expressed on behalf of all the parties in the British Parliament furnish incontestable evidence that the entire United Kingdom favours a cordial and standing between France and England. In France a small number of persons have for years past been aware of that fact, but they were numerous, and it is of great advantage that English opinion should have so clearly manifested itself in a manner which no Frenchman can fail to understand.

In the further course of his article M. de Lanessan dwells upon the unalloyed cordiality of the reception given to the French parliamentary representatives in London, not only on public occasions, but by the different families who invited them to their homes. Whatever doubts may have entertained previously to the Westminster banquet were, he says, entirely dissipated before its close, when from 400 to 500 French and English guests were without exception convinced of the advantage of the meeting and of the importance of the results which it was calculated to produce. The only question that remained was to find a practical means for giving a concrete form to the moral union that had been concluded. The other nation of Europe can have no objection to an understanding which threatens no one, but, on the contrary, assumes the mission of promoting general peace. Russia can only see in it a means of facilitating the settlement of the questions in which she is interested in the Far East or in Europe. In conclusion M. de Lanessan says that under the date of July 22, 1903, the French representatives will have inscribed in the national history two words which no Government will dare to efface, namely, peace and liberty.

"Reuter's Agency" states that in the course of an interview on the subject of Anglo-French arbitration Baron d'Estournelles de Constant said:—

"All is going well now, but everything may be wrong again in six months' time. We are at the mercy of the first incident which may occur in a French or British colony, if we confine ourselves to rejoicing at the present relaxation of tension. If we once more allow the occasion to pass, clouds will again gather and will be all the more threatening because the demoralised public will believe that these storms are inevitable. The history of the relation between France and Great Britain is but a series of misunderstandings which no one has dared to dispel and of opportunities which no one has wished to take. For the last 20 years I have always seen the same motives put forward for postponing solutions and for accumulating difficulties. Now it is the vacations, now the elections, now the perpetual fear of being deceived. What have we gained by these adjournments and fears? I do not know. What have we lost? That is well known. But enough. The English are ready to sign with us a reasonable arbitration convention similar to that for which they entered into negotiations with the United States. They are also ready to favour the working of The Hague Tribunal, which has been bycotted up to the present. There can be absolutely no doubt on this point. This is a beginning. The rest—namely, the arrangement of the old difficulties and the limitation of armament—will come as a corollary, and by the force of events more quickly than one thinks. Public opinion in Great Britain and British politicians ask for nothing better. French public opinion shares these tendencies, and Parliament would be the less hostile, inasmuch as Russia would look proudly on the success of her peaceful endeavours. Consequently only our Government remains and there again the brilliant success of M. Loubet's visit gives us every reason to hope. There are too many symptoms in favour of a general and durable agreement for us not to profit by them. Let us, then, therefore, to transform the present tendencies into facts. Let us strike the iron while it is hot."

M. MELINE'S DOUBTS.

M. Meline, the ex-Prime Minister, who is responsible for the system of protective Customs duties has seized the opportunity of the return of the French members of Parliament from London to protest against the action of those who, under cover of the Anglo-French "accords," would seek to bring about a return to the system of commercial treaties. In the articles signed by him in the "Republique Francaise, he expresses general approval of the representment just effected between France and England as a sign of the times, and symptomatic of the great evolution taking place in the relations between peoples. The ex-Minister would give his unreserved approval to the efforts made to settle questions between France and England if there were not in France a certain number of fussy enthusiasts who, not satisfied with those happy results, wish to carry the campaign further, imagining that the moment has come to conclude a general economic alliance with Great Britain. The idea of international arbitration, destined to settle amicably all difficulties, is calculated to please the great masses of the people, and it was certain beforehand that the members of the French and British Parliaments would be agreed in proclaiming the blessing of universal peace. M. Meline himself willingly recognises these principles, but he sees in the present demonstration a screen behind which some people are trying to conceal more positive and less reassuring aims. Notwithstanding the pains taken to hide those motives, they have now become quite clear to him. He says, During the stay of King Edward among an associa-

tion was founded in Paris, under the title of the France English Union, having as president M. Francois Deloncle, president of the Foreign Commerce Group of the Chamber. It naturally proclaimed its object to be the development of the commercial relations between France and England. That formula indicates nothing disquieting as everybody is agreed on the desirability of developing as much as possible the commercial relations of the two countries. But the real aim of the association very soon appeared, and we now know the hidden plan of the France English Union. Its object is to bind France in the bonds of a commercial treaty with England The France English Union proposes to adopt as its own the policy of Napoleon III., of which we have experienced the effects and which came near ruining our agriculture and industry. However extraordinary this may appear it is, nevertheless the exact truth The new association set to work immediately. We have been told by the newspapers that committees have been formed at Bordeaux Macon, in the Charente and in Paris, and that their delegates went to London with the deputies and senators belonging to the group of international arbitration with the object of entering into relations with the English group for the realisation of a commercial understanding between the two countries' We are, therefore, warned beforehand, and we shall do well to keep oureyes open.

M. Meline rejoices that France no longer lives under the imperial regime and that commercial treaties requ ire the ratification of Parliament. He and his friends can therefore wait till the French English union expounds the reason which justify the overthrow of the present economic system.

THE PAPACY.

Rome, July 24 ("Times").—At the fourth congregation held this morning, the name of Mgr. Gallimberti was substituted for that of Mgr. Tarozzi as preacher of the sermon "Pro Pontifice defuncto," the latter pleading ill-health as a reason for declining the nomination. It is said that the Congregation also fixed Aug. 1 for the entrance into the Conclave.

The Rome correspondent of the "Times" on July 24, reviews the chances of the various candidates for the Chair. Four at least are prominent—Cardinals Rampolla, Gotti, Serafino Vannutelli and Agliardi.

The correspondent says:

Much capital is being made out of the supposed hostility between Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Oreglia, and stories, apparently quite devoid of foundation, are now being told of rebuffs already suffered at the hands of the Camerlengo by the ex-Secretary of State. As a matter of fact, the two have been on better terms since the last days of Leo XIII., a time than at any other time. Rampolla will not go; Oreglia's vote, but neither will Vannutelli. And that constitutes the real strength of Gotti's candidature, for while the Liberal card may be content with a moderate candidate, the Conservatives, failing Oreglia himself, will accept no one who is less rigid than Gotti, and the Conservative Party is the more numerous.

The funeral services that are now taking place over the mortal remains of Leo XIII, last altogether for nine days. These "novemdiales," as they are called, originated from a statute promulgated by Gregory X, at the Council of Lyons in 1274, by which he ordered that the Cardinals already in Rome should wait during 10 days for the arrival of their absent colleagues before assembling in Conclave for the election of a new Pope, and further directed that nine of those days should be spent in services for the soul of the dead Pontiff.

The "Times" correspondent at Rome telegraphed on July 25th:—

Yesterday morning was held the fifth Congregation, 38 Cardinals being present. After the appointment of architects and other minor officials for the Conclave, and the transaction of more important business of which the nature is not officially stated, the Congregation received the visit of the Diplomatic Corps [accredited to the Holy See. The Portuguese Ambassador, Senhor d'Antas, as doyen on of the corps, read on their behalf an address of condolence with the Sacred College, to which Cardinal Oreglia replied. But the address and the Camerlengo's reply were given in French, and contained nothing but a formal expression and an acknowledgment of the sorrow experienced by the Diplomatic Corps at the death of the Pontiff, and its hope that Divine guidance might direct the choice of his successor. When the Diplomatic Corps had withdrawn, the Congregation received a deputation of the Knights of Malta, headed by the Bailli of the Order, the Marquis Caprarica, in the absence through indisposition of its Grand Master. As I have already pointed out, the proceedings of the Congregations are secret, and reliance must only be placed upon such official accounts as are issued. Among the unofficial reports in which the Roman newspapers naturally are tempted to indulge is one, which has found its way into the English Press, to the effect that the appointment of the ex-Consistorial secretary was only made after heated discussion, and that the choice of Mgr. Merry del Val constituted a defeat for Cardinal Rampolla, who opposed it. I have the best authority for stating that Mgr. Merry del Val's was the only name proposed, and that it was accepted unanimously without any discussion whatever. Also that the appointment was a source of much satisfaction to the ex-Secretary of State.

There have arrived in Rome since yesterday morning Cardinals Taliani, Nuncio in Vienna, Casanasay Pages, Bishop of Barcelona, Partanova, Bishop of Reggio-Calabria, Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, Bacilieri, Bishop of Verona, Manara, Richard of Paris, Francica-Nava, Archbishop of Catania, Gibbons of Baltimore, and Sarbinsky of Prague. The will of the late Pontiff, of which Cardinals Rampolla, Mocenni, and Creseni are executors, was read to-day in the presence of the Camerlengo and some members of the family.

An interesting side-light on the French attitude to the Conclave is afforded in the following extract from the Paris correspondence of the "Times," (July 24):—

The circumstance that certain French Cardinals have been anxious to confer with M. Delcasse before the Conclave ought not to be regarded in any way as an indication of a desire on the part of the Foreign Minister to exercise direct influence in the choice of the future Pope. As I mentioned yesterday no such intention exists. That does not prevent M. Delcasse from having his own views and preferences in the matter. "The Echo de Paris" gives what is represented as his general opinions on the subject. According to the writer M. Delcasse does not believe in the election of a candidate openly favourable to Germany. He hopes that the choice of the Conclave will fall upon a Pope disposed to pursue towards France the same policy of conciliation as Leo XIII. The French Cardinals, at all events, are aware that the election of an uncompromising and arb

POPE LEO'S OBSEQUIES.

GORGEOUS SCENE IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL.

THE COMING CONCLAVE.

The public lying-in-state of Pope Leo XIII. was brought to a close on July 25, up to which time it is computed, 350,000 persons had taken part in the procession before the late Pontiff's remains.

The interment took place at night, and began a little after six in the evening. Besides all the members of the Diplomatic Corps and other official personages, 2,000 bearers of invitation cards were present. The Princes Colonna alongside the bier, having been blessed by the Cardinal, the casket was reverently arranged. Another of the three coffins was of cypress wood. A large silver cross, on which was inscribed Leo's pontificate was fixed to the lid. A glass was inserted into a metal tube which was covered by the Pontiff's stole. Gold, silver and bronze medals struck during the twenty-five completed years of the pontifical reign were placed in three purses at the feet. A full length silk veil was drawn over the corpse, then the first coffin, and in like manner the second coffin, one, were closed and sealed by Leo's chamberlain, Cardinal Rampolla, as Dean of the Basilica, and the Head Canon of the Chapter of St. Peter's added their own seals in the same way.

While this work was in course of accomplishment St. Peter's choir intoned the Miserere and the Gradual which began, "As the hart panteth after the running waters." The second portion of the ceremony commenced. The encasement in the provisional metal coffin was reserved to the Pope's own sanguinity and kindred alone. The mechanical preparations had been cleverly attended to says the Chronicle's correspondent, so that the actual painting of the coffin and its lacquer took over half an hour, and was carried out amidst repeated obstacles, with confused and unseemly shouting of orders. The hard-worked choir had to repeat their rendering of the anthem and the antiphon I am the Resurrection and the Life four times over, besides which four or five Cardinals, wearied by the undue length of the service and overtired by the suffocating heat, had to leave the church. The funeral was concluded towards ten o'clock.

Rome, Tuesday.—This morning at ten o'clock the first great funeral service for the late Pope was held in the Sistine Chapel. In the centre of the chapel a great catafalque draped in black and gold had been raised. This huge pile was surmounted by the insignia of the Papal office, and on the cushion in a conspicuous position was placed the triple crown. Lit by a blaze of soft candlelight, the chapel presented a striking scene. In addition to the Cardinals in their ermine robes and violet skull caps, there were present many prelates of various ranks, the Knights of Malta, the Papal Guard, the ladies in black, with veils draped over their hair, and the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Vatican, whilst the Noble Guard, in full uniform, also attended. It was a magnificent picture of subdued colour, the whole softened and glorified by the sweet strains of the Sistine choir.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli officiated. The choir was directed by Abbe Perosi, who composed all the music performed. After the service the Absolution was given, and then those assembled departed.

After the service a reception was held by the Cardinals in the hall of the consistory, which is of great size, and adorned with beautiful frescoes. At first the proceedings were formal, but afterwards the company broke up into groups. The only subject of conversation was the approaching Conclave.—

Rome, July 28.—At the instance of the French Embassy to the Holy See a requiem service for the late Pope was celebrated at the French Church of St. Louis this morning. The Church was magnificently hung with black drapery, and a catafalque was erected, surmounted by a triple crown. The Archbishop of Chambery officiated. The French Ambassador, with the staff of the Embassy, and the principal French visitors to Rome were present. Cardinal Langenieux, Coullie, and Fischer have arrived. Cardinal Laboure is expected at any moment.

Rome, July 29.—At ten o'clock this morning the second funeral service for the late Pope was celebrated in the Sistine Chapel. The ceremony was the same as that of yesterday, but the attendance was somewhat larger.—

EVERYBODY A POSSIBLE POPE.

Much confusion appears to pervail regarding the approaching conclave. The well-informed correspondent of the Milan "Corriere" della Sera is quoted by the "Times" Rome correspondent as follows:—

The confusion in the Sacred College increases more and more. Every day new candidatures spring up. Yesterday I heard among them the names of Cardinals Mariinelli, Prisco, Nocella, and others. In short, among the Italian Cardinals there is not one who has not become palpable and who has not got his own partisans. And this confusion is reflected in the Press. Every newspaper—every Liberal newspapers, that is to say—has its own candidate and presents him to the public as the best of all. One even finds the Avanti supporting the candidature of the Camerlengo Oreglia. In the ecclesiastical world this diversity of opinions is at its height. Among the prelates and Priests whom I have questioned there is not one who agrees with another. One might almost fancy oneself in the Chamber after a Ministerial crisis. Everybody then is a possible Minister; everybody now is a possible Pope.

M. DELCASSE'S ADVICE.

Paris, July 28.—A Rome message in the Echode Paris states that a group of French and German Cardinals are determined to support the candidacy of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, who is an avowed advocate of the separat on of Church and State. His election, the message adds, would be the signal for a great improvement in the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The "Figaro" publishes an account of an interview with a French Cardinal in the course of which the prelate said that it was true that M. Delcasse had at the first outset carried on a campaign in favour of Cardinal Rampolla but that having learnt from the French Ambassador at the Quirinal, who had recently come to Paris to explain the situation to him that Cardinal Rampolla's election was regarded in Rome as very improbable, M. Delcasse advised the Cardinals to vote for Cardinal Gotti.—

GERMANY'S NEUTRAL ATTITUDE.

Cologne, July 28.—With regard to the statement in the foreign Press to the effect that Germany would use her influence to prevent the election of Cardinal Rampolla to the Papacy, the "Koelnische Zeitung" states that the German Government is firmly resolved to exercise no influence on German or other Cardinals, and neither to oppose nor to promote the election of any candidate. This, adds the journal, applies to Cardinal Rampolla as much as to any other prelate that may be put forward as a competitor for the tiara.—

THE KAISER CAUSING UNEASINESS.

Rome, July 23.—In authoritative ecclesiastical circles some comment has been evoked by the statement published in certain semi-official German newspapers that Germany had decided neither to exercise any influence on the Cardinals or any other persons nor to oppose or favour the election of any Cardinal to the Pontificate. It is asserted, on the contrary, that the German Emperor, with an insistence which has caused a certain amount of uneasiness among some members of the Sacred College, but which may perhaps defeat its own ends is in concert with Austria, using his influence in favour of a Cardinal, formerly a Papal Nuncio, whom he wishes to see elected to the Pontificate. It is declared that the Emperor William is seeking to win over Italy to his views but the latter country would appear to be more disposed to support the candidacy of Cardinal di Pietro.—Reuter

REQUIEM AT THE ORATORY.

A solemn requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Pope sung at Brompton Oratory on July 25 in presence of a huge congregation, which included a large proportion of personages in diplomatic uniform and of fully-robed clergy. The King was represented by a well-known Catholic peer, the Earl of Denbigh, and the Duke of Cambridge attended in person. Mr. Choate (the United States Ambassador) the Russian and Spanish Ambassadors, the French, Colombian, Lithuanian, Bolivian, Argentine Portuguese, Netherland, and Chinese Ministers were among the members of the Corps Diplomatique who attended, and every Embassy and Legation in London was represented either by its chief or some prominent member of its staff. Lord Walter Kerr, Mr. Henry White of the American Embassy, Captain Bartle Deeling, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. F. Vereker of the Siamese Legation, Lord Edmund Talbot, Lord North, Captain Stanley (City Marshal), Miss Vaughan, the Hon. Mr. Stanley, Lord Peire, Mr. Lister Drummond, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. William Redmond, and all the Irish members who could manage to be present attended the service. The combined choirs of Westminster Cathedral and the Oratory, the fully-robed clergy of Catholic priests from all parts of London and the suburbs, and numbers of Catholics in addition to the ordinary worshippers at the oratory were in evidence. Bishop Stanley was the celebrant, with Father Hoola as assistant priest, Father Carey as deacon, and Father Kerr as sub-deacon. The music of the Mass was rendered with solemn and telling effect. The Absolution was pronounced by the bishop of Emmaus, assisted by the Vicar-Capitular of the Bishop Archbishop of Westminster, Mgr. Johnson and Canon Keens

POPE LEO'S WILL.

The text of Pope Leo's will has been published. It is dated July 8, 1902, and is in the handwriting of the late Pontiff. The opening passage of the document reads:

In approaching the end of our mortal career we set down our last wishes in this holograph will. Before all we humbly pray the infinite goodness and mercy of God to pardon us the errors of our life and graciously to receive our soul into the bosom of eternity. We hope for this particularly through the merits of Jesus Christ our Redeemer, through His most Sacred Heart, most ardent burning in His most Sacred Heart, most ardent furnace of charity, and the source of salvation for the human race. We also implore the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God and our most loving Mother, and the saints whom we have venerated during our life as our patrons.

The will appoints the Pope's nephew, Count Ludovico Pecci, his heir, and it sets forth that provision has previously been made for Count Ricardo Pecci and the Pope's two nieces. The Pope declares that no member of his family can make good any claims not granted in this documents, and appoints as his executors Cardinals Rampolla, Mareoi and Cretoni.

WHAT A CONCLAVE COSTS.

What is the cost of a Conlave? That of 1878, which resulted in the election of Leo XIII., involved two bills, one of £2,314 17s. 4d. for carpenter's and masons' work, locksmiths, painters, gas-glaziers, and electric bells; the other of £800 for fitting up the Sistine Chapel. But this was cheap (says the Chronicle) compared with the figures for some preceding Conclaves. That of 1831, when Gregory XVI was elected, cost £21,945 4s., 6d., and the elections of Pius VIII, and Leo XII. were responsible for £35,340 8s., and £19,085 respectively.

GREEK MERCHANT'S DIVORCE SUIT.

£25,000 DAMAGES AGAINST A DOCTOR.

STORY OF A DAKOTA DECREE.

In the Divorce Court on July 29 Sir F. Jeune and a special jury commenced the hearing of the case of Constantinidi, v. Constantinidi and Lance. This was the petition of Mr. Demetrius Sophocles Constantinidi, a Greek merchant, for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife Julia, a daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Ralli of Ralli Brothers, London, on the ground of her misconduct with Dr. Henry William Lance, with whom, it was alleged, an irregular American marriage had taken place, which was alleged to be bigamous in English law. The charges were denied, and a countercharge of misconduct was set up. Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., Mr. Priestley, K.C., and Mr. Murphy appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Walton, in opening the case, said that against the co-respondent damages were claimed for having alienated the affections of Mrs. Constantinidi from her husband and for having been the author of the estrangement which led to her going through this form of marriage. It was necessary for him to explain that Mr. Constinidi was a native of Alexandria, but had been educated in this country, had lived here all his life, and had become a Levantine merchant, who at the marriage made a settlement of £50,000 on his daughter. The petitioner also brought in £10,000 as a settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Constantinidi counsel proceeded were married in 1899 and they lived together happily till 1903. At that time Mr. Stephen Ralli was in weak health and the co-respondents a medical gentleman, attended in one of the hospitals in London was in attendance on him. In the same house near Folkestone, the respondent was also staying at the time.

A CHANGED WOMAN.

Mr. Constantinidi's mother was at this time suffering from a lingering illness in Geneva, and he was in attendance on her for some time. During that time Mr Lance became an inmate of the same house as the respondent who was a lady of considerable attraction with very large means and very large private wealth and apparently he took advantage of the opportunity entirely to alienate her affections from her husband. The jury would hear that they were constantly together and frequently alone on long walks. On September 20th Mrs. Constantinidi see, died and afterwards the respondent went to London and lived in her husband's house alone. There she was visited by the co-respondent continually. When Mr. Constantinidi returned he found his wife a changed woman. She treated him with great coldness and great distance. On inquiry it was found that the co-respondent's attentions had been very close. During the next few weeks the petitioner showed his wife great kindness, but instead of warming towards him she became if anything colder.

The respondent at this time expressed a desire to go to Ireland, and after some discussion it was arranged that she should go to the house of her brother there. On her arrival she wrote a very cold letter which apparently was the last letter she had written. She simply gave details of the journey and later a brief note—At my mother's wish I write to inform you that I am quite well. I wrote last week to Evangeline (the petitioner's sister) so you must have heard from her.

The next communication was a request to some agreement as to a separation, but Mr. Constantinidi did not see any justification for such a course. Eventually however he brought a suit for a judicial separation and it was allowed to go through undefended. Since 1899 there had been in existence this decree of judicial separation. At that time there was no charge against Mr. Constantinidi at all, and that was so was shown by a letter of the respondent in which she exonerated him.

Eventually, continued counsel, this delicately nurtured lady of Belgravia went over to one of the wildest of the American States—Dakota—and there became an American citizen for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining a so-called divorce in that State. She stayed there for six months, and then, having obtained her decree, she married the co-respondent. In the state she went on a protracted tour, meaning that she merely used the Dakota laws for her own purpose. This, counsel said, was a fraud on civilized jurisprudence. Since that date she had inherited very large means from her father.

The petitioner was then examined at some length, bearing out counsel's statement.

Mr. Deane, K.C., on behalf of the respondent, said he did not intend to cross-examine.

Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., cross-examined on behalf of the correspondent.

The petitioner said that up to 1898 there were no differences between him and his wife. He had lost about £5,000, which Mr. Stephen Ralli paid for him. He also had received about £1,000 from his wife.

Was not that the cause of unhappiness?—No.

Was she happy about it?—I don't suppose so.

Under those circumstances you were living on perfectly happy terms. Did both her father and mother put on record in writing that she left you with their consent and their approval?—That is the first time I have heard of it.

In the course of further cross-examination he said that when he brought his suit for judicial separation, he had a belief that there was some undue intimacy between respondent and co-respondent, but, on the advice of his lawyers, he dropped the charge as not having proof. He believed that that intimacy existed, however, more strongly now than ever.

Mr. Lawson Walton re-examined the petitioner, who said the relation between himself and his wife were perfectly happy prior to the trouble about the co-respondent. Counsel then referred to a bundle of letters written by the respondent to her husband, which, he said, teemed with affectionate expressions. She signed herself—Your loving Lulu, and the letters were addressed to My dear fat boy, My dearest fat boy, My dear, sweet, bully boy, My dear old bumble-bee—(laughter)—and so on.

The jury found that the respondent and the co-respondent had been guilty of misconduct and that the petitioner had also been singularly guilty and they assessed the damages against the co-respondent at £25,000.

The matter came up on July 30 before his lordship as to the legal aspect of the verdict.

Mr. Deane, K.C., on behalf of the co-respondent asked his lordship, under the Divorce Act of 1857, to dismiss the petition on the finding of the jury on the ground that the petitioner had been guilty of misconduct.

His Lordship: What reason is there that this Act of Parliament may be supposed to say that a man who has been guilty of misconduct is not to have a divorce?

Mr. Deane: The only general principle is excuse.

Counsel (Mr. Deane) then proceeded to quote numerous authorities, and pointed out that in this case the petitioner had misconducted himself prior to the marriage in Dakota between the respondent and the correspondent.

His lordship remarked that the lady had taken the qualifying period for becoming a citizeness of Dakota for the purpose of getting the divorce and being married again.

Mr. Deane did not deny that but contended that there was no allegation in the petition against the lady prior to that marriage.

Mr. Barnard supplemented Mr. Deane's arguments.

Mr. Bankes K. C. on behalf of the co-respondent said he would not discuss the question of the £25,000 damages till after the question of the decree nisi had been settled by the court.

Mr. Lawson Walton K. C. then proceeded to address his lordship on behalf of the petitioner, arguing that if there ever was a case in which the discretion of the court should be exercised in favour of the husband it was the present one.

THE agricultural outlook in the United Provinces has so much improved during the past week that the special telegraphic reports of rainfall from each district that were called for by the Local Government has been discontinued.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Elbing, 3,810 tons, Captain J Schudt, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2,377 tons, Captain Allan Wallace, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Calcutta, 3rd August, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Frayer, Captain Berley, Mr D E Efford and 67 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer S Franz Ferdinand 3,318 tons, Captain C Matcovich, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Trieste, 25th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr J Gorman, Mr Bernhardt, Mr Dobeney, Mr Richter, Mr Shivram Showjee, wife and child, Mr Essa Bin Ally and 28 deck.

BALLASTING OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

IMPORTANT WARNING BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Merchant Service Guild, who led the case for the Light Load-line before the Select Committee of the House of Lords and who for years have actively interested themselves in the matter of proper and sufficient ballasting of merchant ships, have received an important communication from the Board of Trade enclosing a copy of "Instructions" to Principal and Detaining officers and Surveyors as to ballasting, and a "Warning" to shipowners and masters respecting ballast being thrown overboard whilst at sea.

The Department inform the Guild that although the Select Committee of the House of Lords do not recommend the adoption of a Light Load-line, yet they clearly indicate that the question of the proper ballasting of ships demands the serious attention of all concerned in the building, equipping, and navigating of merchant vessels.

With regard to the "Instructions" and "Warning" referred to they desire to urge the importance of careful attention being given to the question of ballasting in all its bearings. The Board, it is added, have no statutory authority to make more specific regulations regarding the ballasting of ships, but, whilst cordially recognising the consistent efforts that have been made by owners and builders, as well as by the registry societies, to solve a problem which is necessarily one of considerable difficulty and complexity, they rely on the assistance and co-operation of all concerned in order that this question may continue to receive the careful attention which is the interest of safety of life and property at sea, of importance obviously demands.

The Instructions to Principal Detaining Officers and Surveyors are to the effect that in view of Recommendation 5 of the report of the Select Committee their particular attention is drawn to the instructions already issued respecting the improper ballasting of ships, and the Department wish to strongly emphasise the necessity for the surveying staff exercising an active supervision, not only over vessels on the point of sailing in ballast, but also over vessels taking in ballast of such a nature as may require exceptionally careful stowage and may be liable to the danger of shifting when the vessel is at sea. In such cases the Staff should see that all necessary and reasonable precautions are taken to prevent the ballast from shifting, and they should point out to the master and to all concerned that in the absence of such precautions a vessel will be liable to be detained as unsafe. The attention of shipowners and masters should be called to the penalties for sending vessels to sea in an unseaworthy condition, and any ship which is deemed to be unsafe by reason of insufficient, improper, or improperly secured ballast should be detained in the usual manner.

The "Warning" to shipowners and masters, which the Board of Trade have issued, also quotes Recommendation 6 of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, and the Board desire to warn shipowners and masters that the practice of ballast being thrown overboard while at sea is liable to lead to grave danger should the vessel be overtaken by heavy weather, and in the interests of safety it should never be resorted to unless the ship is within easy distance of the port of destination and in such circumstances of weather as to ensure that the vessel's seaworthiness will not thereby be affected, and that the conditions are likely to remain favourable until her arrival in port.

It is noteworthy that Recommendation 6, upon which the new "Instructions" and "Warning" are based, was secured by Lord Muskerry's amendment to the original draft Report of the Select Committee.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Raibreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
R I M S Clive	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr E I C Hordern	R I M
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100	.....	...
Do No 101	.....	...
Do No 103	.....	...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Lanfeare	2157	MacLean			M M & Co
Denmarkland bq	763	Necda			The Captain
Parramatta	2361	Roberts			P & O Co
Illora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Brenilla	1035	Mackregor			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	105	Lapicque			Captain
Shannon	2198	Raffin	Cochin	7-7	E Tajbhoy
Valala	2161	Williams			M M & Co
Baccoora	2193	Hill			M M & Co
Highlander	1395	Dawson			W & J G & Co
Ocara	3139	Trouson			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dowing	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nadir	2041	McLennan			T Morrison
Arroyo	4703	Pough			A Yuo & Co
Nairung	2182	Garland			T Morrison & Co
Labuan	2294	Gardner			W & A Graham & Co
Peninsular	2913	Cabitt			P & O Co
Shandara	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
Swinton land	2.27	Wallace			
E F Ferdinand	3318	Matcovich			A L S N Co
Kasara	531	McDiarmid			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
D	Sultan	1781	Glipper	Zanzibar	20-8	A Strandes
E	A S Canning	...	Lieut A Hamilton	...	...	R I Marine
L	Sarrunji	517	Mahomed	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Eden (ship)	414	Milner	Singapore		T C Barodawalla
N	Chupra	1433	Goode	Aden	19-8	M M & Co
O	Lismore	1395	Sloane	Dunkirk	3-8	Ralli Bros
Q	Fulwell	3281	Brown	Hamburg, &c		M M & Co

Alongside.

L Bahadurl	839	Fukeera	Repairing	Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	533	Ahmed	Bhowanagor	18-8 Shep'd & Co
Mhanadi	517	Hoosein	Karachi	18-8 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Australia	2292	Tait	Mar's	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
2	Como	...	...	Antwerp	19-8	T M & Co
4	Ischia	2795	Maganzoi	China	17-8	F Orosco
5	Trieste	293	Mecozzi	Trieste	19-8	A L S N Co
7	Pekin	2222	Longdon	China	19-8	P & O Co
8	Belgravian	1591	Williams	Liverpool	20-8	K N & Co
9	City of Delhi	3246	Karachi	...	21-8	K N & Co
14	Chindwara	1591	Watson	P Gulf	4-8	M M & Co
15	Kangra	1478	Watson	...	...	M M & Co
16	Massilia	3744	Cockman	London	22-8	P & O Co

MERSEWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Dumra	762	Rickford	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta, Aug 3
15	E F Ferdinand s	Matcovich	Trieste, July 25
	Kasara s	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino s	Dodero	Genoa, &c
	Glengarry s	Welby	London, &c
	Okara s	Trousay	Calcutta
	Springwell s	Chisholm	Antwerp
	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden
16	Elbing s	Schudt	Genoa, &c

The steamer Peninsular entered for loading on Saturday for Aden.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 14.

The British India S. N. Co's s. s. Scalda left this morning.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The Clan Line S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clan Macdonal arrived this morning.

HONG KONG, August 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela left Trieste for Bombay on the 13th inst, and may be expected here on the 1st September.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Ville Sela Cis at left Aden for Bombay on Saturday morning, and she is excepted here on Thursday, the 20th inst, at daylight.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FOR ANTWERP.

Como s—1000 cwt poppyseed, Ernst and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Elbing s—2.11 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Patia s—4000 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE

PITCHBLENDE, the mineral from which radium is got, contains helium, a very light gas found in the gaseous atmosphere of the sun, and it has been suggested that helium might come from disintegrated radium. Sir William and Lady Huggins in a paper to the Royal Society showed that radium salt gives a spectrum, having some lines agreeing with lines in the spectrum of helium. Sir William Ramsay has, moreover, found the whole spectrum of helium in the emanation or radium. He believes that helium is continually produced from radium. That of the solar atmosphere may proceed from radium in the sun and Mr. W. E. Wilson calculates that 3·6 grains of radium per cubic metre of the sun's bulk would generate sufficient heat to account for the whole of the sun's radiation. If, at the temperature of the sun, radium gives off a more energetic emanation than we know a smaller proportion would suffice.

Professor Gautier in a paper to the Academie de Sciences, Paris, describes his researches on diabetic patients, and states that alcohol and acetone are exhaled from their lungs. The quantity of acetone varies from two to three grammes in 24 hours.

Professor Launeloague, according to a communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, finds that contrary to the received opinion ossification of a fracture in bones begins on the third, not as supposed on the tenth or eleven day.

Mr. James Glaisher in 1862 reached an altitude by balloon of 8,838 metres; Tressandier in 1875 attained to 8,600 metres, and Saisan in 1900 to 8,558 metres. On June 24 last M. Berson, along with Dr. von Sshrotter, physiologist, of Vienna, in the balloon Prusse, reached a height of 8,750 metres, and found there a temperature of 37 to 38 degrees centigrade below zero. The ascent was made at 9·15 a.m. from Jungfernheide, and the descent, after a voyage of eleven hours, at Uthausen. M. Berson, in company with Dr. Suring, did better still on July 31, 1901, when in the same balloon he ascended to a height of 10,800 metres. Both he and the doctor fainted through the cold and rarefaction of the air. In 1894 Berson in the "Phenix" attained to 9,155 metres. Such high ascents are now possible owing to the use of oxygen for breathing, but still they are dangerous.

The remains of a pigmy elephant, found by Miss Dorothy Bate in Cyprus, show it to have been a distinct animal from other small fossil elephants found in Sicily and Malta, though these might have had a common ancestor.

The dromedaries of the Soudan (French) are subject to a fly disease called mbori by the Arabs and Moors. The symptoms are those of a progressive omemia, and although they eat well the animals get thinner. Death occurs in from two to eight months. The disease appears to spread from the floods of the Niger when they dry up. Dromedaries crossing the Sahara and arriving at Timbuctoo in January, February, and March are attacked by it. Some of the dromedaries are immune to it. M. Cazalbou, in a paper to the Academie de Medecine, Paris, traces it to a trypanosome, probably T. Brucei. A fly, eldebah is accused of causing it, and it is, perhaps, the well-known tsetse, which, by infecting animals with trypanosomes causes the death of many from nagana. It would follow that flies biting diseased dromedaries can inoculate healthy animals with their malady or the nagana.

Scott among others has taxed women with variability (Souvent femme varie) and they may be so in their feeling, but variability of mental traits is it appears from the measurements given by Professor Thorndike to the New York Academy of Science (Section of Anthropology and Psychology) more marked in men. In general females (except between the ages of 13 and 14) are less variable in their mental abilities than males. The fact is consistent with what has been observed before namely that women as a rule are not so original, versatile witty, diversified, and eloquent in mind as men. These qualities belong rather to the higher order of masculine minds.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot in his presidential address to the United States National Educational Association defined the cultivated man as not a weak, critical, fastidious creature vain of a little exclusive information or of an uncommon knack in Latin verse or mathematical logic: he is to be a man of quick perceptions, broad sympathies, and wide affinities responsive but independent, self-reliant but deferential, loving truth and candour, but also moderation and proportion, courageous but gentle, not finished but perfecting. He then recommends four elements of culture namely, the moral sense of character, language or literary expression, the acquirement of knowledge and the training of the constructive imagination. The imagination he calls the greatest of human powers, no matter in what field it works in art, literature, science, invention, government, commerce or religion and its training is by far the most important part of education.

A French scientific journal after remarking that its lady readers are not of those who worry themselves in repairing the outrages of time, offers them a means of removing or preventing wrinkles because it comes from a scientific man and may therefore be supposed to possess genuine merit. Three whites of eggs are beaten with 15 grammes of olive oil and a spoonful of rose laurel water added. When well mixed 10 grammes of powdered alum are thrown in and the whole is spread on a mask of muslin kept hot by a vessel of boiling water. When the paste is thick and the temperature suitable the mask is applied to the face all night.

WHAT is wanted for the army at the present time is a more extended recruiting field to enable us to improve the quality as well as to increase the number of recruits—in other words, we require to tap fresh and better social sources of supply. But while we say this we must not be taken as allowing that a national deterioration in physique has been proven, or as being convinced that any inquiry by a commission is likely to have practical results.

Public opinion is awakening to the absurdity of the drastic rules enforced in many English seaside resorts against mixed or family bathing. . . . It is obviously absurd to prevent families bathing in common, provided the usual rules as to wearing a suitable and sufficient costume be enforced. . . . There should be three separate bathing stations, one for women, one for men, and one for persons who desire to bathe in common and the selection must be left to individual bathers. In order to overcome one possible objection, it would not be unreasonable to insist on separate bathing machines for persons of different sexes and with that precaution all conceivable objection to mixed bathing disappears.—

The first object that must be achieved in the progress towards perfect national health is a "health conscience." The question arises—on whom does the duty fall of making efforts towards these advances? Dr. T. S. Clouston would assign the duty to three medical corporations, and it is here that we are inclined to disagree with him . . . It is not enough that the medical corporations should strive to develop a national health conscience; the broader fields that a university cultivates must also be sown with the good seed. That wider influences than those naturally exerted by medical corporations are necessary, Dr. Clouston himself realises, and he is anxious that the general Press should be utilised. This would, no doubt, be the most powerful weapon that could be brought to bear upon the intelligence of the general public. It is also one which would need the most careful handling, and one in the use of which sound medical views must underlie action. At present, in this country at least, sound medicine and the general Press are rarely associated.

There is undoubtedly a relationship between character and climate, and the very variable weather of England is unquestionably accountable to some extent for the instability of temperament with which the Englishman is generally credited. . . . It would appear, however, that no such elasticity of disposition or temperament belongs to the criminally intent. Statistics given, upon the conduct of criminals at Portland under varying conditions of weather which extend over a period of three years, . . . appear to show that the criminal is insensible to external impressions, while in similar circumstances the normal individual is affected sometimes considerably. The fact that criminals are thus shown so be deficient in responding to external influences may afford comfort to those who are depressed and irritable in bad weather, or whose sense of well-being is elevated in bright weather, for such a susceptibility to meteorological changes would imply strength of moral character.

THERE is a strong demand in Burma for rice from Japan and very large quantities are being shipped to Kobe and Yokohama. It looks as if being debarred by Russia from obtaining wheat from Manchuria they are laying in large quantities of rice from Burma. The price of rice has risen tremendously.

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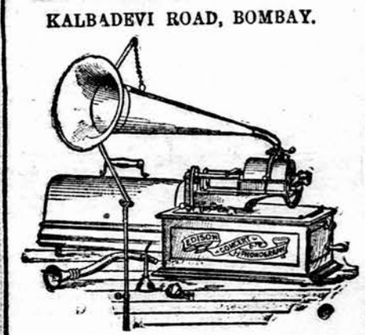

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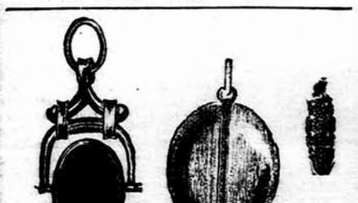

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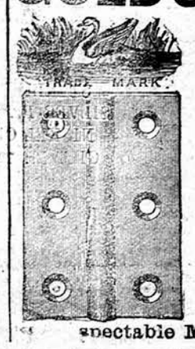

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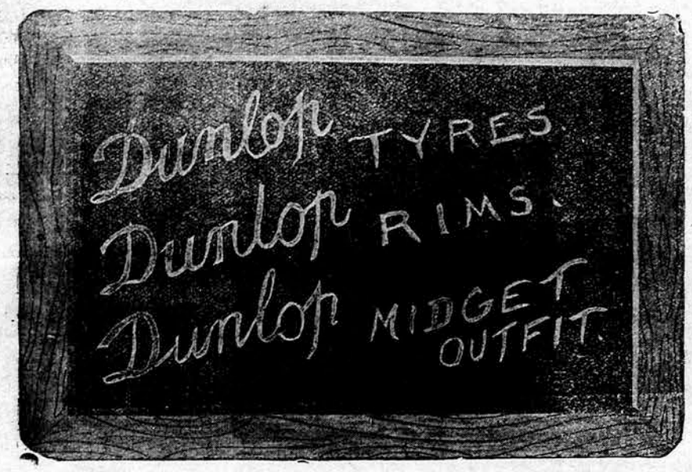

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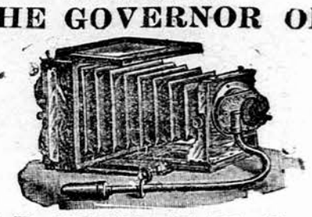

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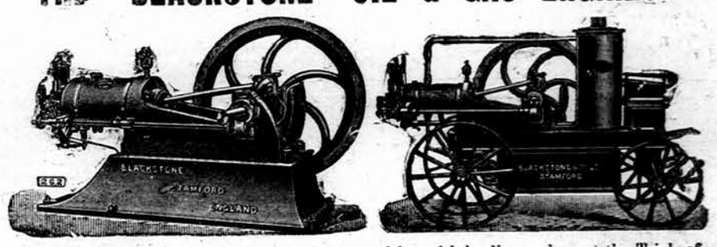

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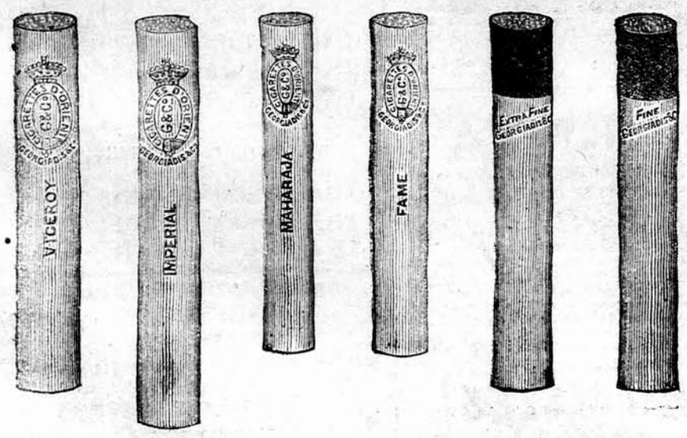

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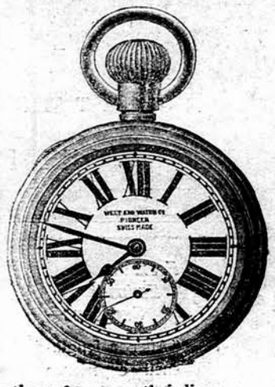

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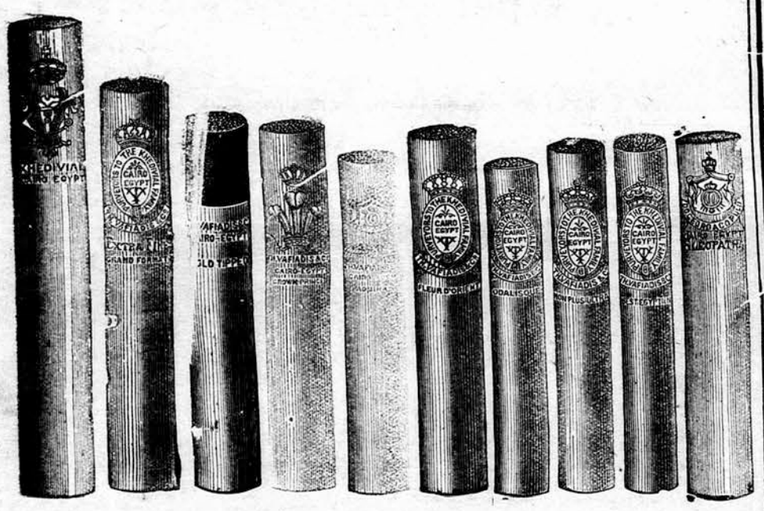

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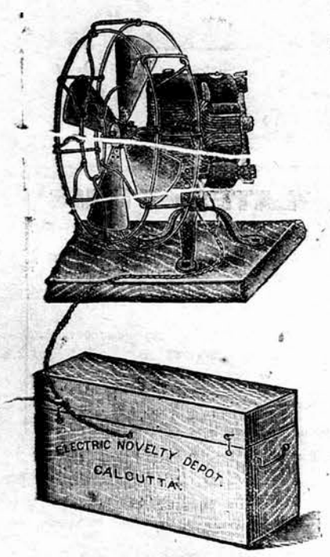

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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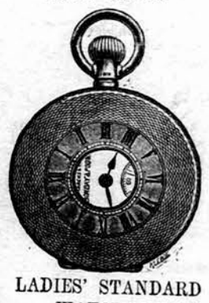

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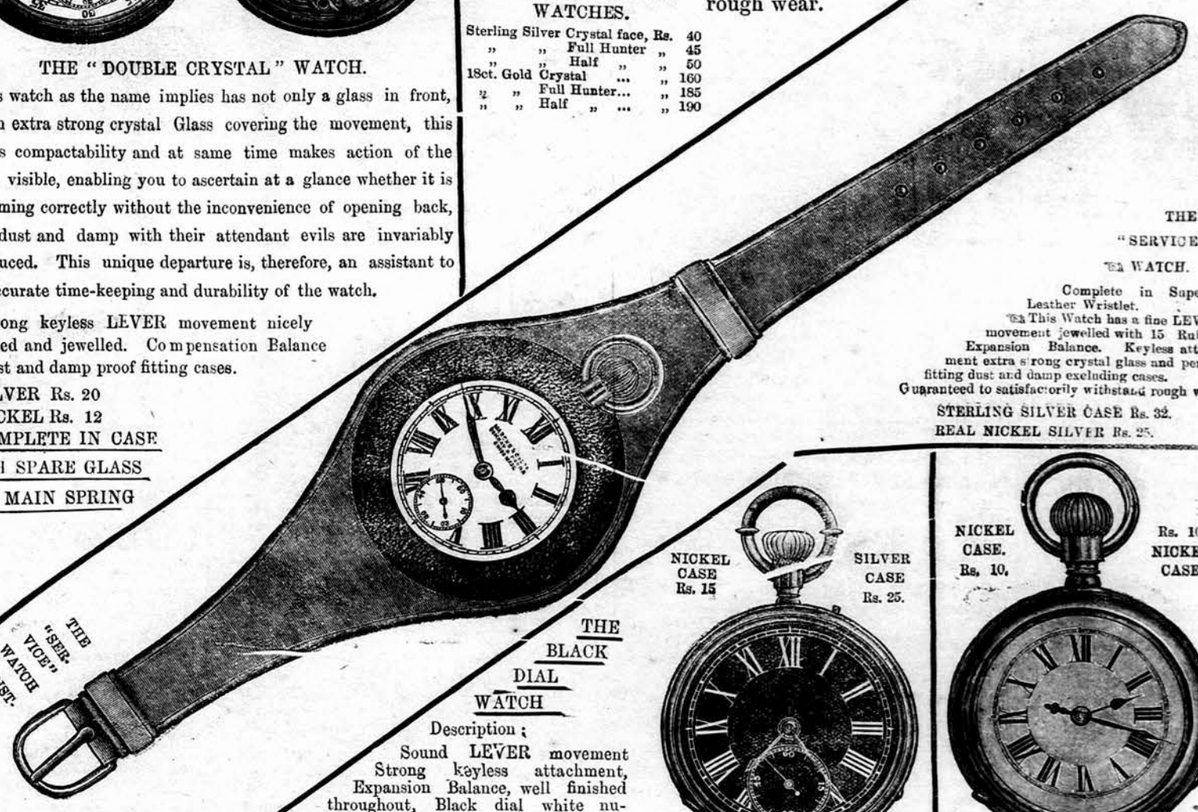

THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
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Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
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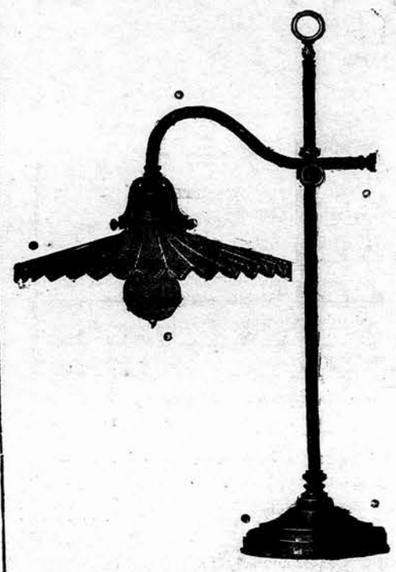

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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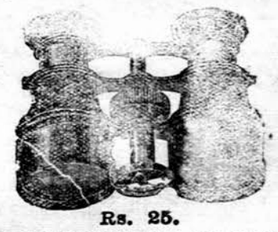

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